

STIC EIC 2100

Search Request Form

143829

3

Today's Date:

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What date would you like to use to limit the search?

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Name FRED J. EICHENBERGAU 2162 Examiner # 79719Room # RAN 3E31 Phone 2-4234Serial # 10/005141

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What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

A DATABASE SYSTEM FOR SELECTIVE CLEARING OF STORED CONFLICTING REPLICATED DOCUMENTS BY PERIODIC APPLICATION OF A PRIORITYIZED SEQUENCE OF ATTRIBUTES WITH VALUES TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN REPLICATED DOCUMENTS.

* Means for automatically periodically applying at predetermined time intervals said sequence of predetermined attribute values to each of said pairs of said plurality of replication conflicting documents to resolve each conflict by eliminating one of the documents in a pair of conflicting documents for insufficient value of a predetermined attribute in said applied sequence of attributes.

STIC Searcher

Geoffrey St-Leger

Phone 23540

Date picked up

2/1/5

Date Completed

2/1/5



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 143829

TO: Fred Ehichoya
Location: RND 3B31
Art Unit : 2162
Tuesday, February 01, 2005

Case Serial Number: 10/005141

From: Geoffrey St. Leger
Location: EIC 2100
Randolph-4B31
Phone: 23450

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Ehichoya,

Attached please find the results of your search request for application 10/005141. I searched Dialog's patent files, technical databases and general files.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "Geoffrey St. Leger".

Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800

10/9/24 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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01295126 99-44522

Database replication explained

Watterson, Karen

Datamation v42n15 PP: 62-68 Sep 1996 CODEN: DTMNAT ISSN: 0011-6963

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SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Diagrams

COMPANY NAMES:

Computer Associates International Inc (DUNS:08-039-9256)

IBM Corp (DUNS:00-136-8083 TICKER:IBM)

Informix Corp (DUNS:16-087-0648)

Lotus Development Corp (DUNS:01-185-0484 TICKER:LOTS)

Microsoft Corp (DUNS:08-146-6849 TICKER:MSFT)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

DESCRIPTORS: Data replication; Distributed processing ; Relational data bases; Data base management systems; Manycompanies; Manyproducts; Technological planning

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9190 (CN=United States); 5240 (CN=Software & systems) ; 5220 (CN=Data processing management)

ABSTRACT: Replication is a method used to distribute data from one or more sources to one or more targets. In synchronous replication, each transaction updates all copies at the same time. Synchronous, realtime replication is required by the currency brokers, credit card firms, shipping companies, and airline reservation systems of the world, where high availability and concurrency are essential. In asynchronous replication, updates, inserts, and deletes are tracked and shared with other systems either at **set intervals** or when any of a number of predefined events occur. Bidirectional replication was popularized by Lotus. In Lotus Notes, a replicator program bidirectionally adds, **deletes**, or updates **documents** among all the replicas based on timestamps. The following features should be considered when creating a checklist for replication tools: 1. bidirectional **replication**, 2. heterogeneous **data** source and target support, 3. support for native multithreading, 4. support for engine-based and stand-alone replication processes, 5. the ability to **replicate** complex **data** types, 6. a good administration package, and 7. Internet-assisted replication.

Database replication explained

by Karen Watterson

Plunge into replication and it won't take long before you're drowning in terminology: symmetric replication, bidirectional replication, peer-to-peer replication, update-anywhere replication, synchronous replication, log-based replication, snapshot replication, extract replication, event-based replication, cascading replication, message-based replication—even briefcase replication. It's enough to drive a normally clear-headed IS person crazy.

For once, it's not just a question of vendor hype. Replication is simply a complex, multifaceted technology whose goal is to increase system availability, and vendors have sometimes coined new terms to explain their different approaches.

Replication isn't limited to traditional OLTP databases and Lotus Notes-like discussion databases—the Internet has changed all that. Most of us perform "demand-pull" replication all of the time over the Internet, sometimes from mirror sites that are replicas of a primary domain server. Some of us have agents that gather extract replicas for us. In a sense, the Internet has become the ultimate hands-on lab for data replication. Naming services replicate, mail stores and e-mail messages replicate, software replicates—even document management systems replicate. But we're getting ahead of ourselves.

Replication is a method used to distribute data—usually database data—from one or more sources to one or more targets. There's nothing new about replication; we've been doing it ever since we made tape dumps and

There are almost as many replication schemes as there are databases that use the technology. Our database consultant tells you just exactly what's what and who's got what.

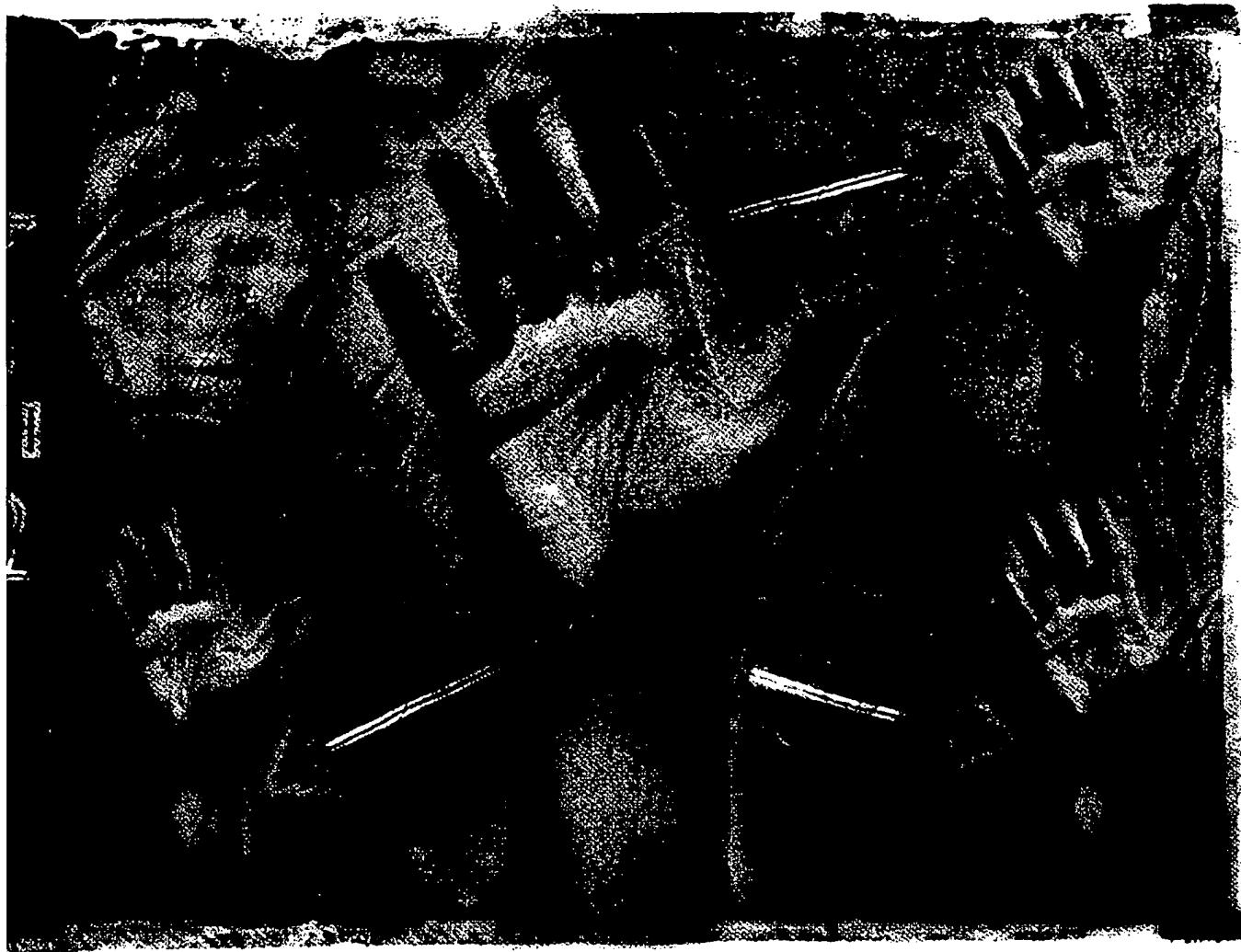
reloaded them onto different machines at remote sites.

Tape copies were followed by batch files that created snapshots or extract replicas of mainframe data—generally to support EIS and decision support at remote sites. Finally, high-end vendors conquered the complex two-phase commit technology associated with distributed databases and were able to offer customers the ultimate replica: hot-site backup.

Replication didn't really enter the public consciousness until Lotus Notes shipped. At that point, though, the collective hands-on experience of thousands of Notes users helped popularize the surprisingly complex concept of replication. Indeed, marketing consultant Geoffrey Moore, author of *Crossing the Chasm* and *Inside the Tornado*, ascribes Notes' success to the counter-intuitive idea that databases should replicate, not consolidate.

Sync or async?

Probably the most fundamental distinction is between synchronous and asynchronous replication. In synchronous replication, each transaction updates all copies at the same time. This is generally accomplished using a technique called two-phase commit, so the terms are often used interchangeably. Technically, however, this is not precise, since synchronous simply refers to real-time



communications links, whereas two-phase commit refers to a two-stage handshaking protocol. Lotus Notes, for example, maintains synchronous links during its replications but doesn't use complex two-phase commit.

Synchronous, realtime replication is required by the currency brokers, credit card firms, shipping companies, and airline reservation systems of the world, where high availability and concurrency are absolutely essential.

You'll find two-phase commit and synchronous replication at the heart of systems like Remote Site Recovery (RSR) in IBM's IMS database, which can reportedly maintain dual copies of up to 10,000 transactions per second. You'll find a slightly modified version of it in systems like Tandem's Remote Duplicate Database Facility (RDF), which updates the backup copy of a NonStop SQL database immediately after the original database is updated, limiting data loss from a disaster on the primary server to as little as one second of processing activity. Informix also offers high-end, hot-backup synchronous replication in the form of Informix-Online Dynamic Server's (7.x and up) built-in High-availability Data

Replication (HDR) feature. HDR allows a central database to be replicated to a single secondary server. Informix also supports asynchronous replication via the extra-cost Continuous Data Replication (CDR) option.

Despite the impressive results of high-end systems like these, where replication is tightly integrated with both the hardware and operating systems, synchronous replication generally doesn't scale well. In synchronous replication, the originating transaction is simply delayed until *all* copies have been successfully updated or the update has been rejected. Because of the communications costs and overhead associated with two-phase commit, you generally won't want to set up two-phase commit-like synchronous replication, especially with elaborate network topologies such as one-to-many replication.

Normally, however, when people talk about replication, they mean asynchronous replication—in which updates, inserts, and deletes are tracked and shared with other systems either at set intervals or when any of a number of predefined events occur. In other words, the

replicated systems aren't guaranteed to be perfectly in sync. Lags can vary from seconds to weeks.

Asynchronous replication makes copies of production or other primary data available to distributed sites. The incentive might be to offload processing from the mainframe. It might be to minimize com-

munications costs. It might be to provide a real-enough time warm backup and failover for catastrophic recovery. It might be to consolidate data from a production system into aggregated data optimized for decision support or even into a data warehouse. But asynchronous replication isn't limited to creating read-only

replicas. Symmetric, bidirectional, or update-anywhere schemes—remember, most people use these terms interchangeably—are almost always required to support mobile workers.

Asynchronous replication is much more scalable than synchronous replication, but it's also likely to cause more update conflicts. Unless those are handled by a predetermined set of rules, such as "the first one to initiate the update wins—notify the other that his update was not applied," the replicas will be, at best, out of sync. Other possibilities include losing updates and ending up with a corrupt database or simply having to manually process massive error logs.

Read-only or write access?

If sync/async characterizes the fundamental distinction between approaches to replication, another key aspect is whether the copy provides read-only access to the data or lets users update their replicas. If your goal is simply to distribute copies of data to branch offices or maintain a warm backup copy, then unidirectional or master/slave replication that permits read-only access is all you need. With most master/slave replication models, you create a full replica during setup and initialization, and then apply periodic, incremental updates to the slave copy. The major decision you'll face in a master/slave replication model is one of timing: How often do you want to propagate the changes? Will you rely on a timer or agent, perhaps to take advantage of low nighttime telecommunications costs? Or will replication be triggered by some other event or combination of events?

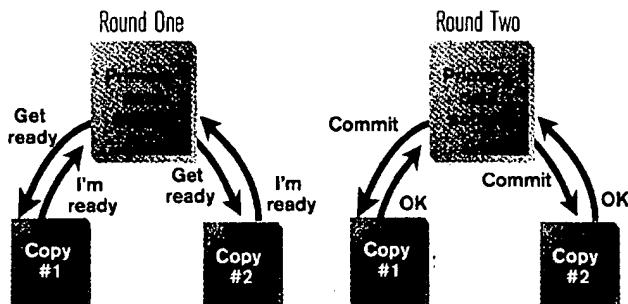
Most RDBMS vendors offered master/slave replication solutions first. Oracle, for example, integrated a simple snapshot capability into Oracle 7.0 but now bundles symmetric (bidirectional) replication with its Enterprise Server. Similarly, Sybase's Replication Server was initially based on a simple one-way publish-and-subscribe scheme that has been

Two-phase commit: What it is and how it works

Two-phase commit is a protocol that was invented to solve the distributed database problem: If you need to maintain absolute transaction consistency across two or more databases, there has to be a way to "lock" them momentarily to sync everything up. That's basically what two-phase commit does. Here's how it works:

Before the primary server in a distributed database can update its own local data, it must initiate a two-phase commit with all other servers on the network that maintain that data. Round one of a two-phase commit begins with a synchronized locking of data on all of the servers involved (the "Get ready" and "I'm ready" steps). In round two, the subsidiary servers wait for instructions from the primary server process to commit the changes. Once received, each server updates the information locally and sends a confirmation message back to the primary server (the "Commit" and "OK" steps). Only after all of the subsidiary servers have confirmed the updates will the primary server commit the transaction and release the locks. In case of problems, every server rolls back any uncommitted work.

How two-phase commit works



Two-phase commit momentarily locks databases and synchronizes data in two distinct rounds

information message back to the primary server (the "Commit" and "OK" steps). Only after all of the subsidiary servers have confirmed the updates will the primary server commit the transaction and release the locks. In case of problems, every server rolls back any uncommitted work.

This sounds awfully complicated and time-consuming, but, depending on the network architecture, it can be a subsecond process. However, synchronous replication does tend to degrade performance. Servers can be temporarily unavailable because they're performing other tasks. Communications links can be lost, and so on. Indeed, much of the complexity associated with products offering synchronous replication comes from clever synchronization techniques that minimize this performance degradation.

extended to allow subscribers to also be publishers. Microsoft adopted the same two-way replication strategy for the replication built into SQL Server 6.5. IBM's family of data replication products (DataPropagator Relational, DataPropagator Non-Relational, and DataJoiner) also focused originally on providing read-only copies of DB2 and IMS mainframe data, along with consolidated versions of its own heterogeneous data. IBM's capture-and-apply approach to replication doesn't fit into the normal master/slave model, since systems that want to maintain replicas have to request the staged data. Today IBM recognizes that customers want more than IBM's two-phase commit and simple one-way replication; they also want bidirectional, update-anywhere replication.

Bidirectional replication, popularized by Lotus, was born late in 1985 when developers at Iris Associates, the firm that developed Notes under founder Ray Ozzie, needed a

way to share information with a prototype of a Notes server that had been installed at Lotus. What was wanted, they realized, was some automated method for synchronizing the server databases. (Lotus Notes, sometimes disparaged as not being a real database, is actually based on the hierarchical database model and doesn't face the same kinds of update conflicts and referential integrity problems associated with synchronizing distributed relational DBMSs. Concurrent updates to a document are maintained via versioning.) Versioning, although useful for documents, doesn't guarantee that the last version is the most accurate since it doesn't merge changes into a single copy (of the document.)

Server-to-server replication is the

meat and potatoes of Notes' brand of replication, but mobile workers can also initiate client-to-server push or pull replication. Notes, like traditional SQL DBMSs, can support selective (extract) replication down to the field level, and supports SMP-based servers, which allows multiple replication processes to occur simultaneously—given enough RAM.

In Notes, a replicator program bidirectionally adds, deletes, or updates documents among all the replicas based on timestamps. As you

might expect, timestamps play a key role in replication technology, whether it be log-based, event-based, or message-based. The other necessary ingredient is an efficient method for conflict detection and resolution that minimizes manual

THE INTERNET HAS BECOME THE ULTIMATE HANDS-ON LAB FOR DATA REPLICATION.

Replication products side by side

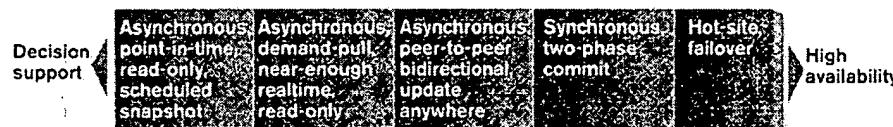
Vendor	Circle No.	Product	Costs extra?	Two-phase commit available?	Bidirectional?	Heterogeneous replication	Replication for mobile workers	Comments
Computer Associates	300	CA-OpenIngres/Replicator 1.0	Yes	Built into OpenIngres	Yes (between OpenIngres and Datacom only)	DB2, IMS, Datacom, CA-IDMS, Rdb, RMS, Allbase, VSAM, Oracle, Informix	CA-OpenIngres/Desktop	Now a standalone product, but engine-based replication is being developed. Nice tie-in with CA-Unicenter/TNG.
IBM		DataPropagator Relational (DPropR) and Non-relational DataJoiner	Yes	Built into DB2	No	DB2, IMS, Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft, Informix, VSAM	No	Bi-directional read-only supported, but not update anywhere. Replication manager being enhanced, but won't interoperate as seamlessly with SystemView and NetView as some users would like. Mobile support under development.
Informix	301	Informix Continuous Data Replication (CDR) and High Availability	CDR extra	Built into Informix	No	Third party, such as Praxis, IBM	Third party (MobileWare)	Critics contend that Informix's CDR really doesn't even qualify as replication. Both HDR and CDR are built into the engine.
Lotus	302	Notes 4.x, Lotus NotesPump 2.0	Yes (NotesPump)	No	Yes	Via NotesPump and optionally DPropR	Yes	Supports granular replication to the field level. Uses synchronous RPC rather than messaging during replication.
Microsoft	303	SQL Server 6.5	No	No	Yes (to SQL Server)	Sybase, DB2	No	Two-phase commit and mobile support possible via programming.
Oracle	304	Oracle 7.x Enterprise Server Advanced Replication	No	Yes	Yes	DB2	Personal Oracle Lite 2.0 (\$995)	Unidirectional Basic Replication (snapshot), not symmetric replication, built into Oracle 7.x Workgroup servers. Good Replication Manager component in Enterprise Manager 1.2.
Sybase	305	Sybase	Yes	No	Yes	DB2, Oracle, others via Omni Connect and ODBC	SQL Anywhere's SQL Remote	Two-phase commit possible via programming.

Source: Datamation

intervention.

Once you understand the distinctions between synchronous and asynchronous replication and master/slave versus update-anywhere replication, you're ready to assess your own replication needs. To do this, you should consider the following characteristics of your data and data needs: data volumes, data locations, data timeliness, database availability, and database reliability.

The copy/replication continuum



If you're doing little more than decision support, you may only need asynch, scheduled snapshot replication. If you're depending on high availability, you need full, synchronous hot-site failover-level replication.

You need to know not only the raw size of your production or source databases but also how volatile they are. You need to decide how much of the original data you must replicate and whether you want to perform any consolidation or warehouse-type cleansing operations. Many organizations only replicate branch-specific data out to remote sites. Then you need to start thinking in terms of replication topologies—whether you want simple broadcast replicas, whether you'll rely on sequential cascading replicas, or whether you need bidirectional synchronization.

The key question, of course, is how up to date the remote sites' replicas need to be, but there are other time-related issues. For example, you may need to consider time zone constraints for scheduled updates. You'll also want to estimate the duration of the replication process, establishing upper and lower boundaries.

The final two items, availability and reliability, make you ask yourself questions like, "Do I need a hot (or warm) backup site?" "How much delay is acceptable to my

users during a two-phase-commit operation?" "How much performance degradation is acceptable when synchronization processes are being executed?" "Can users accept data that's slightly out of date or contains temporarily unresolved update conflicts?"

Checklists and wish lists

All of today's RDBMS product families include some amount of sup-

port for heterogeneous replication, but often involves significant additional middleware and associated infrastructure. In addition, half a dozen additional third-party add-on vendors, such as Platinum Technology and Praxis International, compete specifically in the replication space. That means you're not stuck with IBM's or Sybase's replication tools, for example, even if you're an IBM or Sybase shop. Use this feature list as a starting point for creating your own checklist:

✓ **BIDIRECTIONAL (SYMMETRIC) REPLICATION.** Unless your needs are clearly limited to unidirectional replication (say, to populate read-only data warehouses), you'll want the flexibility of maintaining peer-to-peer replicas. You'll want this feature to keep your mobile workforce in sync.

✓ **HETEROGENEOUS DATA SOURCE AND TARGET SUPPORT.** This gives you the flexibility of using the replication tool to consolidate data into a target datamart or database, for example, or to integrate data from legacy production systems with data from newer systems.

✓ **SUPPORT FOR NATIVE MUL-**

TITHREADING. This is required to take advantage of everything from multiple message streams to symmetric multiprocessing (and massively parallel processing) systems.

✓ **SUPPORT FOR BOTH ENGINE-BASED AND STAND-ALONE REPLICATION PROCESSES.** Ideally, you'll have the option of choosing whether you want tightly integrated replication that may degrade your production system or stand-alone replication that requires extra software. Ironically, the tightly integrated engine-based replication model works best both at the high end for synchronous replication and at the low end for asynchronous workgroup replication.

✓ **SUPPORT FOR MOBILE WORKERS.** Windows 95 users have become replication literate thanks to the simple briefcase model included with the operating system. They expect whatever applications they use to support transparent, two-way synchronization. Sybase's Replication Server, for example, has a replication agent that works with the SQL Remote feature in its workgroup database product, SQL Anywhere (formerly Watcom SQL). Oracle will also offer bidirectional replication—including over the Internet—from Personal Oracle Lite, beginning in the fourth quarter of 1996.

✓ **THE ABILITY TO REPLICATE COMPLEX DATA TYPES.** Sybase and Oracle replication products already include the ability to replicate their own large text and image data, but other forms of multimedia data will pose a greater challenge, especially for heterogeneous replication. And until bandwidth is truly free, the industry needs algorithms for incremental updates of large objects.

✓ **A GOOD ADMINISTRATION PACKAGE.** No one wants to have to attend a five-day class in order to set up a replication scheme. You'll need graphical management tools for monitoring replication processes and minimizing the need for manual inter-

vention. In that regard, be sure you understand how candidate packages handle conflict resolution. The admin package should also provide audit trails and be able to create user-defined events, rules, and triggers that define how and when replication occurs. Ideally, it would work seamlessly with systems management tools. Computer Associates seems to have an edge here; it has integrated its CA-OpenIngres/Replicator with its CA-Unicenter systems management tool.

✓ INTERNET-ASSISTED REPLICATION. Vendors all seem to have this feature under development, which faces all the security, bandwidth, and latency problems associated with the Internet in general. In addition to traditional database replication, most see a growing need for Web-site shadowing.

At press time, vendors were reluctant to provide much detail, but it's obvious that message-based In-

ternet replication will offer new variations on the already complex replication theme. Publish-and-subscribe replication schemes will be commerce-enabled. Mobile workers will be able to opt for either refresh read-only updates or relatively hassle-free bidirectional replicas over the Internet. New point-to-point tunneling protocols will support replication within virtual networks over the Internet. And, if all that seems too complicated, you'll find dozens of third-party outsourcers who will be glad to do it for you. I'd also recommend you get a copy of Marie Butitta's upcoming *Data Replication: Tools and Techniques for Managing Distributed Information*, due out in February from John Wiley.

The process of replication seems bewitchingly straightforward at first glance, but you've seen that it's actually a multifaceted technology that's becoming both more powerful and complex with successive genera-

tions of replication products. You can expect to see vendors—not only DBMS vendors, but also third-parties—play feature leapfrog as they struggle to combine with traditional replication previously discrete activities like software distribution, backup, data warehousing, and replication over the Internet. //

Karen Watterson is an independent San Diego-based writer and consultant specializing in client/server and Internet/database issues. She writes a monthly column for Data Management Review, is editor of Pinnacle Publishing's "Visual Basic Developer" and "SQL Server Professional" newsletters, and has written two books for Addison-Wesley: Visual Basic Database Programming and Client/Server Technology for Managers.

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Datamation

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Aug (Updated 041203)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200507

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Set	Items	Description
S1	68581	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL-USH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S2	119177	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPIED OR CLONE? ? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK()UP OR SAME OR IDENTICAL OR MATCH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S3	122951	(REGULAR OR RECURRING OR FREQUENT OR SET OR FIXED) (3W) (TIME? ? OR PERIOD? ? OR INTERVAL? ?)
S4	144848	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR - PREDESIGNAT? OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR DESIGNAT?)) (3W) (TIME? ? OR PERIOD? ? - OR INTERVAL? ?)
S5	1676	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL-USH???) (10N) (REGULARLY OR PERIODICALLY OR FREQUENTLY)
S6	4738	S1 AND S2
S7	152	S6 AND S3:S5
S8	76	S7 AND IC=G06F
S9	13	S8 AND AC=US/PR
S10	11	S9 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S11	54	S8 AND PY=1970:2001
S12	58	S10:S11
S13	6907	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT?) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S14	535	S1 AND S13
S15	1965	AUTOMATIC?(10N)S1
S16	27	S14 AND S15
S17	23	S16 NOT S8
S18	4	S17 AND AC=US/PR
S19	2	S18 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S20	19	S17 AND PY=1970:2001
S21	19	S19:S20

12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06736457 **Image available**
DATA FILE DUPLEX CONTROL SYSTEM FOR DISK DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 2000-322304 [JP 2000322304 A]
PUBLISHED: November 24, 2000 (20001124)
INVENTOR(s): AOYANAGI HIROSHI
APPLICANT(s): NEC FIELDING LTD
APPL. NO.: 11-133762 [JP 99133762]
FILED: May 14, 1999 (19990514)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a data file duplex control system of a disk device suitable for a disk system with a small capacity.

SOLUTION: This data file duplex control system is provided with a file access monitoring part 21 which detects an access request to each file, and judges the necessity of data duplex, and a file access information managing part 22 which stores access **information** to each file, a file backup executing part 23 which executes the **backup** preparation and **deletion** of a file, and a **backup file information** managing part 24 which stores the information of the backed-up files. In this case, the files to be duplexed are limited to the files to which access is performed the **fixed** number of **times** or more within a **fixed period**, and the backed-up files to which access is not performed within the **fixed period** are deleted.

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06290566 **Image available**
DATA BASE MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 11-232158 [JP 11232158 A]
PUBLISHED: August 27, 1999 (19990827)
INVENTOR(s): SAKAGAMI TATSUJI
TAKADONO MASAFUMI
KOBAYASHI HIROMI
APPLICANT(s): MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP
APPL. NO.: 10-030179 [JP 9830179]
FILED: February 12, 1998 (19980212)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00 ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a data base maintenance and management system which automatically performs maintenance of data base during operation.

SOLUTION: A master management part 28 which updates a master data base based on master data for update which are sent from the outside and received by a file transfer client 23, a history data base management part 30 which executes backup at the time when an idle capacity is reduced to a required quantity or smaller, backup/restore processing parts 33 and 34 which execute the backup/restore processing at the time set to a parameter table 29, an index update part 36 which updates the index of the data base, and a **purge** processing part 37 which physically **deletes** a **deletion file** are provided, and a function execution control part 38 **periodically** starts these parts to automatically execute various function

processings such as master **data** update, **backup** /restore, automatic adjustment of a disk space, and prevention of degradation in retrieval performance.

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06192688 **Image available**
COMMON FILE MANAGEMENT DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 11-134239 [JP 11134239 A]
PUBLISHED: May 21, 1999 (19990521)
INVENTOR(s): FUKUDA MITSUHARU
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD
APPL. NO.: 09-297198 [JP 97297198]
FILED: October 29, 1997 (19971029)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To automatically **delete** management **information** on a specified **deletion** day and to easily update the management information without any error by detecting whether or not each piece of management **information** has reached the specified **deletion** day and **deleting** the management **information** that has reached the specified **deletion** day.

SOLUTION: On a common **file** managing device 1, a management information holding means 2 holds file information and management **information** including a specified **deletion** day and an authorized updating person. A date managing means 3 manages and displays the date. A management information update means 4 refers to the management information holding means 2 and date managing means 3 **periodically**, and **deletes** the management **information** including a specified **deletion** day on the specified day, and registers the file information and information destination in the management information in a message holding means 5. When transmission information is received from clients 60 to 62, the message holding means 5 is referred to. When there is a **matched** **information** destination name, a message showing that the registration of the file specified with the corresponding **file** **information** is **deleted** is sent.

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12/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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04532003 **Image available**
FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 06-175903 [JP 6175903 A]
PUBLISHED: June 24, 1994 (19940624)
INVENTOR(s): OGAWA YOSHIKO
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 04-330827 [JP 92330827]
FILED: December 11, 1992 (19921211)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1806, Vol. 18, No. 516, Pg. 39,
September 28, 1994 (19940928)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To provide a file managing technique by which a time required for an overlapped open processing to the **same** file can be shortened.

CONSTITUTION: At the time of an open request, the presence or absence of the setting of an integrated file ID 53 in an integrated file ID management table 50 is confirmed from a cabinet number 51 and a file number 52, the actual open processing is executed when the integrated file ID 53 is not set, and the logical open processing of setting the integrated file ID 53 at the integrated file ID 53 of a file ID conversion table 60, and returning a file ID 61 is operated when it is already **set**. At the **time** of a close request, the integrated file ID 53 and update flags 62 to update lapse information 64-n corresponding to the file ID 61 are **cleared**, the **same** integrated file ID 53 is retrieved by a front pointer 66/back pointer 67, a logical close processing is operated when the **same** integrated file ID 53 is present, and the actual close processing is operated after the integrated file ID 53 is **cleared** when it is not present.

12/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

04197591 **Image available**
NETWORK FILE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 05-189291 [JP 5189291 A]
PUBLISHED: July 30, 1993 (19930730)
INVENTOR(s): ASAI RIEKO
KOBAYASHI HISAKAZU
MATSUSE TETSUROU
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD [000582] (A Japanese Company
or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 04-004657 [JP 924657]
FILED: January 14, 1992 (19920114)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/00 ; G06F-013/00 ; G06F-015/16
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.4
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1642, Vol. 17, No. 614, Pg. 130,
November 11, 1993 (19931111)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To automatically execute necessary processing such as the deletion or the copying, etc., of a file at the time of connecting or disconnecting a computer to a network.

CONSTITUTION: A file copying part 11 copies the file existing in a file server computer to a client computer in conformity with information held by a copied file information holding part 10. A file deleting part 51 deletes the file existing in the client computer in conformity with the information held by a deleted file information holding part 50. An access history judging part 91 judges whether limit information determined beforehand is achieved or not in conformity with the information held by an access history holding part 90, and the file copying part 92 copies the file existing in the file server computer judged to have achieved the predetermined number of times by the access history judging part 91 to the client computer.

12/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

03340152 **Image available**
DATA BACKUP SYSTEM FOR COMPUTER SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 03-003052 [JP 3003052 A]
PUBLISHED: January 09, 1991 (19910109)

INVENTOR(s): MIYATA HIROYUKI
APPLICANT(s): RICOH CO LTD [000674] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 01-137616 [JP 89137616]
FILED: May 31, 1989 (19890531)
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-012/16 ; G06F-011/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R131 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Microcomputers &
Microprocessors); R139 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Word
Processors)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1180, Vol. 15, No. 111, Pg. 139,
March 18, 1991 (19910318)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To reduce labor for restoring **contents** by providing the **data backup** system with a means for generating an interruption at a **fixed time interval** and a means for reading out data from a main storage device to an auxiliary storage device.

CONSTITUTION: A timer circuit 50 counts up system clocks outputted from a clock controller 11 and starts an interruption controller 60 in each **fixed time interval** to generate an interruption signal in each **fixed time interval**. At the time of receiving the interruption signal from the controller 60, a CPU 12 temporarily suspends processing such as text edition and transfers editing text data or the like stored in a text buffer in a RAM 21 to a floppy disk in accordance with an automatic backup processing program previously prepared in a ROM 22 to update the existing contents of the floppy disk 31. Consequently, even when system down occurs during the edition of the text and the text **data** in a RAM are **erased**, the newest **backup data** are left in the auxiliary storage device and the quantity of work for recovery can be reduced.

12/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02178772 **Image available**
DATA COLLECTING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 62-095672 [JP 62095672 A]
PUBLISHED: May 02, 1987 (19870502)
INVENTOR(s): USHIKUBO KOHEI
APPLICANT(s): SANDEN CORP [000184] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 60-235533 [JP 85235533]
FILED: October 21, 1985 (19851021)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-015/74 ; G06F-015/21
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JAPIO KEYWORD: R088 (PRECISION MACHINES -- Automatic Vending Machines); R107
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- OCR & OMR Optical Readers)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 622, Vol. 11, No. 303, Pg. 150,
October 03, 1987 (19871003)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To obtain a portable data collecting device for vending machines that can recollect data any number of times if desired, by setting the **data clearing** conditions in case a **fixed time** is passed or a request for sales is produced.

CONSTITUTION: The route service for a vending machine is carried out periodically once a day, for example, and the time needed for replenishment of goods collection of data, etc., is set at 10min respectively. If the data are not collected in a correct way, the data collecting action is repeated several times. Furthermore the data are not **cleared** for 20min, for example, after the first collection of data is started. Therefore the **same data** can be collected repetitively at any number of times for

20min. Then a CPU 62 **clears** the data stored in a memory 61 based on the time information of a timer 8 when 20min passed. While the **data** are also **cleared** when a request for sales is produced as well. Then a malfunction is prevented in such a case where the route service is through in 10min and a customer purchases the goods within 20min.

12/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

01510159 **Image available**
FILE PRODUCING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 59-221759 [JP 59221759 A]
PUBLISHED: December 13, 1984 (19841213)
INVENTOR(s): TANABE SEISHI
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 58-097349 [JP 8397349]
FILED: May 31, 1983 (19830531)
INTL CLASS: [3] G06F-013/00 ; G06F-007/22
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.1
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 351, Vol. 09, No. 93, Pg. 154, April
23, 1985 (19850423)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To produce a file without destructing the existing files by shunting temporarily the **file** having the **same** name as that to be produced newly.

CONSTITUTION: When the file producing information S1 is received, a file name identifying part 11 recognizes a designated file name (FA, for example) out of the information S1. A deciding part 12 decides whether the FA exists in the existing files while retrieving a file table 13. If the name FA exists in the existing files, a control part 15 shunts the corresponding file to a work file. Then a timer 17 is set when the production is through with a new file FA. The file shunted to the work file is restored in case an operator gives an indication to cancel the new file FA within the **set -up time** of the time 17. While the shunted **file** is **deleted** if no cancel is indicated.

12/5/29 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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015358236 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-419174/200339
XRPX Acc No: N03-334561

Operating method for flash memory array, involves refreshing data in a memory block of the flash memory arrays if the associated counter equals or exceeds a preset threshold value

Patent Assignee: SWAMINATHAN S (SWAM-I)

Inventor: SWAMINATHAN S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030046487	A1	20030306	US 2001941763	A	20010830	200339 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001941763 A 20010830

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030046487	A1	12		G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20030046487 A1

NOVELTY - A counter is set to first **preset** value each **time** a memory block associated with the counter is erased. A counter

respectively associated with another memory block in the flash memory array is then incremented. Data in a memory block of the arrays is then refreshed if the associated counter equals or exceeds a preset threshold value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a flash memory storage device; and
- (b) a processing circuit

USE - For flash memory array.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces power consumed during programming of an erase block. Reduces the number of erase blocks that are disturbed while programming an **erase** block since only the **data** in **erase** blocks of the **same** main block is disturbed during programming.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the flash memory array operating method.

pp; 12 DwgNo 2/5

Title Terms: OPERATE; METHOD; FLASH; MEMORY; ARRAY; REFRESH; DATA; MEMORY; BLOCK; FLASH; MEMORY; ARRAY; ASSOCIATE; COUNTER; EQUAL; PRESET; THRESHOLD ; VALUE

Derwent Class: T01; U13; U14

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/30 - (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014884775 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-705481/200276

XRPX Acc No: N02-556091

Files undeletion method in computer system, involves purging flagged deleted files older than predetermined time threshold from list of deleted files from which file is selected and undeleted

Patent Assignee: COMPAQ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC (COPQ)

Inventor: CAGLE J M; NOREN G T; POTTER M R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6446091	B1	20020903	US 99363443	A	19990729	200276 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99363443 A 19990729

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6446091	B1	12		G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6446091 B1

NOVELTY - A list of flagged deleted files comprising a directory path hierarchy is generated and compared with existing files, so as to suppress the deleted files having same name as existing files and version number less than that of existing files. The flagged deleted files older than a predetermined time threshold from the computer is purged from the list from which a file is selected and undeleted.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) Computer system; and
- (2) Client-server computer system.

USE - For undeleting files in computer system (claimed) connected to a computer network.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids overwriting of existing files since deleted files are compared with existing files having the same directory hierarchy each time the list is generated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart illustrating the files undeletion method.

pp; 12 DwgNo 4/4

Title Terms: FILE; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; PURGE; FLAG; DELETE; FILE; PREDETERMINED; TIME; THRESHOLD; LIST; DELETE; FILE; FILE; SELECT

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00
File Segment: EPI

12/5/33 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014094581 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-578795/ 200165
XRPX Acc No: N01-430709

Parametric data combination in business planning application system, involves combining parametric data of records by applying preset algorithm to parametric data for relative time intervals between start and end dates

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: DELIA W M; DIEHL W; HAVKO F X

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6249789	B1	20010619	US 99448851	A	19991123	200165 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99448851 A 19991123

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6249789	B1	12		G06F-012/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6249789 B1

NOVELTY - The parametric data values of two records are determined at each sub-divided time interval of the records. The start date and end date of desired data are selected based on the records. The combined data of records is determined by applying predetermined algorithm to the parametric data of records for corresponding time intervals between start date and end date.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The time intervals of both records are compared and time intervals which are not in accord are determined. The time intervals are sub-divided, such that sub-divided time interval of one record is in accord with that of the other. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Program storage device containing parametric data combining program;

(b) Computer program product

USE - To combine parameter data e.g. productivity, labor rates, cost of materials, overhead costs, for calculating time sensitive algorithms used in business planning application system.

ADVANTAGE - By combining parametric data for corresponding time intervals between start date and end date of records, storage of parametric data over future time period is optimized and disadvantages of restricting time sensitive **data** to the **same** rigid, **fixed intervals** for each parametric data record are removed and hence restriction for number of time intervals is **eliminated**, thus allowing different **data** elements to be combined regardless of time intervals. The time sensitive parameter data are efficiently stored in data storage with effective end and start dates, and hence variable time intervals are employed irrespective of difficulty of combining parametric data stored in variable intervals.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the time line of parametric data values in subdivided time periods.

pp; 12 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: PARAMETER; DATA; COMBINATION; BUSINESS; PLAN; APPLY; SYSTEM; COMBINATION; PARAMETER; DATA; RECORD; APPLY; PRESET; ALGORITHM; PARAMETER ; DATA; RELATIVE; TIME; INTERVAL; START; END; DATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/30

File Segment: EPI

12/5/34 (Item 8 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014024752 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-508966/ 200156
XRPX Acc No: N01-378225

Automatic backup device has backup data detection execution unit which deletes differential backup data stored in memory after fixed storage time passes

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001195286	A	20010719	JP 20002366	A	20000111	200156 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 20002366 A 20000111

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001195286	A	10		G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001195286 A

NOVELTY - A storage time calculator (150) computes the storage time of differential backup data, and backing schedule registration unit (140) produces a deletion schedule. Based on the produced deletion schedule, execution unit (160) deletes the differential backup data stored in memory after the fixed storage time passes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Automatic backup method;
- (b) Record medium

USE - Automatic backup device.

ADVANTAGE - The memory is utilized effectively, as the differential backup data which is unnecessary is deleted.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of component of automatic backup device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Registration unit (140)

Storage time calculator (150)

Execution unit (160)

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; DEVICE; DATA; DETECT; EXECUTE; UNIT; DELETE; DIFFERENTIAL; DATA; STORAGE; MEMORY; AFTER; FIX; STORAGE; TIME; PASS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/06 ; G06F-012/16

File Segment: EPI

12/5/35 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013592173 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-076380/ 200109
XRPX Acc No: N01-058261

Data file duplication control system of disk apparatus, accesses file with fixed access period at fixed frequency and deletes backup file without fixed access period

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI FIELD SERVICE KK (NIDE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000322304	A	20001124	JP 99133762	A	19990514	200109 B
JP 3602001	B2	20041215	JP 99133762	A	19990514	200482

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99133762 A 19990514

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2000322304 A 6 G06F-012/00
JP 3602001 B2 8 G06F-012/00 Previous Publ. patent JP 2000322304

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000322304 A

NOVELTY - The **backup** operator (23) performs **file backup** and **deletion** of **file**. The **backup** **file** research and **data** **processing** **department** (24) stores information on the backed up file. The file with **fixed period** access is limited to be accessed for more than a **fixed frequency** in a **fixed period** and the back **file** without **fixed access period** is **deleted**.

USE - **Data file duplication** control system used for disk apparatus.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to **backup files** which are used more frequently with high efficiency when partial failure of disk apparatus occurs.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of **data file duplication** control system.

Backup operator (23)

Data processing department (24)

pp; 6 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: DATA; FILE; DUPLICATE; CONTROL; SYSTEM; DISC; APPARATUS; ACCESS; FILE; FIX; ACCESS; PERIOD; FIX; FREQUENCY; DELETE; FILE; FIX; ACCESS; PERIOD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/37 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013220022 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-391896/ 200034

XRPX Acc No: N00-293792

Data control unit for world wide web browser

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ); MITSUBISHI DENKI KK (MITQ)

Inventor: KITAYAMA Y

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000132450	A	20000512	JP 98308039	A	19981029	200034 B
US 6467029	B1	20021015	US 99288168	A	19990408	200271

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98308039 A 19981029

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

JP 2000132450 A 11 G06F-012/00

US 6467029 B1 G06F-012/00

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000132450 A

NOVELTY - An information-retrieval unit (41) processes a searched information e.g. cacheing data. A cacheing data control unit (11) adjusts the amount of preservation of the cacheing data preserved by a search information preservation unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the data control procedure.

USE - For WWW browser.

ADVANTAGE - Deletes automatically previous cacheing data during a **fixed period**. Restricts uptake of image data which press disc capacity to data control unit. Restricts preservation of large-scale unexpected cacheing data. Manages cacheing data matched with **information** -retrieval point.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a diagram of the data control unit.

Cacheing data control unit (11)

Information-retrieval unit (41)
pp; 11 DwgNo 1/5
Title Terms: DATA; CONTROL; UNIT; WORLD; WIDE; WEB
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00
File Segment: EPI

12/5/38 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013090006 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-261878/ 200023
XRPX Acc No: N00-195376

Distributed file back - up system in computer network, sets back-up conditions relevant to received back-up demand and assigns execution time accordingly

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000066938	A	20000303	JP 98232620	A	1998081	200023 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98232620 A 19980819

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000066938	A	19		G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000066938 A

NOVELTY - File in the client (101) is backed-up, by storing in buffer temporarily, based on control command output from server (201). The back-up demand received from each client is recognized and accordingly back-up conditions are set. Then the execution time is assigned, based on the demand and is noticed to clients. The file backed-up in sensor is forwarded to client system. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - After storing the data in buffer, the file is deleted. Based on the restoration demand output from the client, relevant back - up file is identified. The identified file is backed-up and sent to client. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the file back - up procedure.

USE - For file back - up management in computer network.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces back-up time, by avoiding unnecessary delays due to automatic back-up demand approval. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the distributed file back - up system. (101) Client; (201) Server.

Dwg.1/14

Title Terms: DISTRIBUTE; FILE; BACK; UP; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; NETWORK; SET; BACK; UP; CONDITION; RELEVANT; RECEIVE; BACK; UP; DEMAND; ASSIGN; EXECUTE ; TIME; ACCORD
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/16
File Segment: EPI

12/5/39 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013090004 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-261876/ 200023
XRPX Acc No: N00-195374

Database processor deletes searched record from database based on access time information

Patent Assignee: CASIO COMPUTER CO LTD (CASK)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000066935	A	20000303	JP 98237786	A	1998082	200023 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 98237786 A 19980824

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000066935	A	13	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000066935 A

NOVELTY - Access time information is included in each record of image database stored in a memory (27). A CPU (21) updates access time information on the record according to demand from a client. A record with **predetermined access period** within the database is searched based on access time **information** and the CPU **deletes** the searched **record** from the database. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for program product.

USE - Image or backup database processor.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces size of database by **deleting** unnecessary **record** from database. Improves practicality by storing **deleted** **record** in **backup** database and by transferring stored **record** of **backup** database based on predetermined indication. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of server in database processor. (21) CPU; (27) Memory.

Dwg.2/13

Title Terms: DATABASE; PROCESSOR; DELETE; SEARCH; RECORD; DATABASE; BASED; ACCESS; TIME; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

12/5/41 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012264752 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-070858/ 199906

XRPX Acc No: N99-051762

Self-destruct document and E-mail messaging system - has autoOpen macro embedded in E-mail message or document on creation to override and/or delete file at desired time

Patent Assignee: PURDUE PHARMA LP (PURD); BAKER S D (BAKE-I); KAPPEL C S (KAPP-I); RIES W (RIES-I); SHERMAN G M (SHER-I); UDELL H R (UDEL-I)

Inventor: BAKER S D; KAPPEL C S; RIES W; SHERMAN G M; UDELL H R; RIES W M

Number of Countries: 083 Number of Patents: 019

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9858321	A1	19981223	WO 98US12557	A	19980616	199906 B
AU 9883736	A	19990104	AU 9883736	A	19980616	199921
CN 1229489	A	19990922	CN 98800856	A	19980616	200002
JP 20000501540	W	20000208	WO 98US12557	A	19980616	200018
			JP 99504709	A	19980616	
BR 9806000	A	20000125	BR 986000	A	19980616	200022
			WO 98US12557	A	19980616	
EP 1000400	A1	20000517	EP 98934143	A	19980616	200028
			WO 98US12557	A	19980616	
HU 200001042	A2	20000828	WO 98US12557	A	19980616	200055
			HU 20001042	A	19980616	
AU 725944	B	20001026	AU 9883736	A	19980616	200059
NZ 334075	A	20000929	NZ 334075	A	19980616	200060
			WO 98US12557	A	19980616	
MX 9901567	A1	19991201	MX 991567	A	19990215	200110
DE 29824464	U1	20010222	DE 298024464	U	19980616	200112
			EP 98934143	A	19980616	
AU 200071812	A	20010222	AU 9883736	A	19980616	200115 N
			AU 200071812	A	20001124	
KR 2000068195	A	20001125	WO 98US12557	A	19980616	200130

CA 2362716	A1	19981223	KR 99701314	A	19990218
			CA 2263171	A	19980616 200221
			CA 2362716	A	19980616
KR 336025	B	20020508	WO 98US12557	A	19980616 200272
			KR 99701314	A	19990218
US 20030126215	A1	20030703	US 9749853	P	19970617 200345
			US 9898204	A	19980616
			US 2002216979	A	20020812
AU 761129	B	20030529	AU 9883736	A	19980616 200346 N
			AU 200071812	A	20001124
IL 128576	A	20040328	IL 128576	A	19980616 200429
MX 215063	B	20030704	WO 98US12557	A	19980616 200462
			MX 991567	A	19990215

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9749853 P 19970617; AU 200071812 A 20001124; US 9898204 A 19980616; US 2002216979 A 20020812

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9858321		A1	E	63 G06F-015/00	

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9883736 A Based on patent WO 9858321

JP 2000501540 W 72 G06F-013/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

BR 9806000 A G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

EP 1000400 A1 E G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

HU 200001042 A2 G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

AU 725944 B G06F-015/00 Previous Publ. patent AU 9883736

Based on patent WO 9858321

Based on patent WO 9858321

NZ 334075 A G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

MX 9901567 A1 G06F-015/00

DE 29824464 U1 G06F-015/00 Application no. EP 98934143

AU 200071812 A G06F-017/60 Div ex application AU 9883736

Div ex patent AU 725944

KR 2000068195 A G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

CA 2362716 A1 E H04L-012/54 Div ex application CA 2263171

KR 336025 B G06F-015/00 Previous Publ. patent KR 2000068195

Based on patent WO 9858321

US 20030126215 A1 G06F-015/16 Provisional application US 9749853

Cont of application US 9898204

AU 761129 B G06F-017/60 Div ex application AU 9883736

Previous Publ. patent AU 200071812

Div ex patent AU 725944

IL 128576 A G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 9858321

MX 215063 B G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 9858321

Abstract (Basic): WO 9858321 A

At a step (200), a user initiates the creation of a document or message on an office computer for example and an 'autoOpen' macro is created by the system at step (220) and is saved in the 'normal.dot' file, which is copied to a file named 'message.dot' at step (230). The 'autoOpen' macro is deleted at step (240) and, at steps (250,260), the 'message.dot' file is opened and the user is prompted to insert the text of a message or document.

At step (27), the 'message.dot' file now including the document or message together with a copy of the normal.dot file is saved and, at steps (280,290), the 'message.dot' file is renamed 'message.doc' and is sent over the Internet for instance to a home computer via a local area network server and Internet server. The 'autoOpen' macro embedded in the 'message.doc' file will execute when the 'message.doc' is opened by the addressee.

USE - Providing of messaging services to users connected to local

area network or to outside network using the Internet
ADVANTAGE - Automatic destruction at set time by embedding
macro in message or document
Dwg.3/13

Title Terms: SELF; DESTROY; DOCUMENT; MAIL; MESSAGING; SYSTEM; MACRO; EMBED
; MAIL; MESSAGE; DOCUMENT; CREATION; OVERRIDE; DELETE; FILE; TIME
Derwent Class: T01; W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00 ; G06F-015/00 ;
G06F-015/16 ; G06F-017/60 ; H04L-012/54
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30 ; H04L-009/00;
H04L-012/58
File Segment: EPI

12/5/44 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012063763 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-480674/ 199841

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-080679

XRPX Acc No: N98-375066

Data backup method for PC - involves periodically modifying client
disk map in client computer, for addition, modification or deletion of
data files, and using modified disk map to update logical disk image
in server

Patent Assignee: SHANNON J P (SHAN-I)

Inventor: SHANNON J P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5799147	A	19980825	US 94325485	A	19941019	199841 B
			US 96670873	A	19960628	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94325485 A 19941019; US 96670873 A
19960628

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5799147	A	7	G06F-011/00	Cont of application US 94325485

Abstract (Basic): US 5799147 A

The method involves using a client computer with hard disk in which
client disk image composed of data files, is stored. The data files
have set of selected attributes. A client disk map composed of
attributes of client data files is generated. A separate server
computer is connected to the client computer.

The server has a backup hard disk in which the client disk image is
stored as a logical disk image. The client disk map in client computer
is periodically updated to reflect changes due to addition,
modification or deletion of data files. Based on the modified
client disk map from client, the logical disk image in server is
updated. The communication link between server and client computers is
disconnected until new updation by client.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to interrupt and restart of client computer at
any stage. Eliminates human involvement. Allows only updation of change
files.

Dwg.1/2

Title Terms: DATA; METHOD; PERIOD; MODIFIED; CLIENT; DISC; MAP; CLIENT;
COMPUTER; ADD; MODIFIED; DELETE; DATA; FILE; MODIFIED; DISC; MAP; UPDATE;
LOGIC; DISC; IMAGE; SERVE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-011/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/57 (Item 31 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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002374489

WPI Acc No: 1980-J0955C/ 198038

Data protection system securing data-base main file - only opens main file for read during processing and stores new records in temporary file

Patent Assignee: SIEMENS AG (SIEI)

Inventor: FEICHT E J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
DE 2907776	A	19800911			198038	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): DE 2907776 A 19790228

Abstract (Basic): DE 2907776 A

The system secures a data base by opening the main the only for reading during data processing. All new or changed data records occurring during data processing are entered into a temporary file instead of the main file. The log tape logs all new entires and changes.

Once the data processing run has ended or been interrupted the main file is opened briefly for writing in and all data records written in since the last transfer from temporary to main file are also transferred to the main file. The latter is then closed to block writing in. The records transferred from the temporary file are not deleted from that file after transfer. The main file is periodically copied to tape and then the temporary file is deleted .

21/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2004 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06527275 **Image available**
METHOD FOR CONTROLLING AND MANAGING REDUNDANCY OF PICTURE DATA BASE BY
ELIMINATION OF AUTOMATICALLY DETECTED PRECISE REPLICATION AND PICTURE
CLOSE TO REPLICATED PICTURE

PUB. NO.: 2000-112996 [JP 2000112996 A]
PUBLISHED: April 21, 2000 (20000421)
INVENTOR(s): MEHROTRA RAJIV
WEI ZHU
ROMER DONNA MARIE
APPLICANT(s): EASTMAN KODAK CO
APPL. NO.: 11-275157 [JP 99275157]
FILED: September 28, 1999 (19990928)
PRIORITY: 162903 [US 98162903], US (United States of America),
September 29, 1998 (19980929)
INTL CLASS: G06F-017/30; G06T-001/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for user indication edition of a data base for detecting a data base of a picture so as to detect a replication of a given picture and the one close to the replication and controlling redundancy of the picture.

SOLUTION: This method consists of each step for providing a digital picture of a data base, analyzing more than one digital pictures of the data base so as to automatically extract an expression based on a extracted feature of the picture, automatically detecting a picture completely **replicated** by the **data** base with which the digital picture is provided by comparing picture expressions based on the extracted feature of the digital picture of the **data** base, and **automatically eliminating** the redundant, perfectly replicated picture so as to form a picture **data** base with no **replicated** pictures corresponding to the given **data** base.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 2000, JPO

21/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

013510652 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-682598/ 200067
XRPX Acc No: N00-505386

Automatic computer file duplication apparatus updates data file
using application program interfaces, duplicates data file , and
stores in memory

Patent Assignee: TEGURETTO GIJUTSU KAINASTU KK (TEGU-N)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2000285031	A	20001013	JP 99126235	A	19990329	200067 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99126235 A 19990329

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2000285031	A	3	G06F-012/16	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2000285031 A

NOVELTY - The existing computer file is stored in a fixed space of memory and updated using application program interface (2). The updated data file is automatically duplicated and stored in the memory (3) of the duplication apparatus (1). The CPU (5) reproduces the file, when it is needed to be used.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for file duplication method.

USE - For duplication of updated computer file .

ADVANTAGE - The manual operation of file duplication is eliminated and automatic duplication of the file is done. Thus, the load on the CPU is also lessened.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory drawing of automatic computer file duplication apparatus.

Duplication apparatus (1)

Application program interface (2)

Memory (3)

CPU (5)

pp; 3 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; COMPUTER; FILE; DUPLICATE; APPARATUS; UPDATE; DATA; FILE; APPLY; PROGRAM; INTERFACE; DUPLICATE; DATA; FILE; STORAGE; MEMORY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/16

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/06

File Segment: EPI

21/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013259535 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-431418/ 200037

XRPX Acc No: N00-321966

Data replication record identification method for use in computer system, involves retrieving records having associated co-ordinate sets within preset distance in discriminant space, from data store

Patent Assignee: BLOODHOUND SOFTWARE INC (BLOO-N)

Inventor: CARSANARO J; WHIPPLE D; YOUNG K

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200034897	A1	20000615	WO 99US28870	A	19991206	200037 B
AU 200021667	A	20000626	AU 200021667	A	19991206	200045
EP 1138007	A1	20011004	EP 99966015	A	19991206	200158
			WO 99US28870	A	19991206	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98111212 P 19981207

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200034897 A1 E 36 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200021667 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200034897

EP 1138007 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 200034897

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200034897 A1

NOVELTY - One or more identifiers associated with records in datastore, are created. The identifiers are mapped into set of co-ordinates in discriminant space associated with each record in the datastore. The records with associated coordinate sets within preset distance in discriminant space are retrieved from the datastore.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A set of records that match the selected record are determined from the retrieved records, which are then deleted or modified. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) system for identifying near matches between records;
- (b) computer readable storage device

USE - For identifying duplicate and near duplicate records in database files, data marts, data warehouses or any data file, in digital computer system such as supercomputer, mainframe computer, minicomputer and microcomputer. Also used in handheld computers, personal digital assistant, personal information management device such as cellular/mobile phones, personal organizers, windows CE devices or hybrid devices such as smart phone. Also for locating duplicate URLs over Internet or locating correct URL when URLs are misspelled for locating similar products in E-business site. For use in direct marketing campaign or sales force automation to locate customer or supplier information and to locate fraudulent records in E-commerce application.

ADVANTAGE - The records retrieved as near matches and/or identical matches may be automatically deleted from the data store as duplicative or may be output to appropriate output device, thus saving storage space.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows representative diagram of host computer environment.

pp; 36 DwgNo 6/6

Title Terms: DATA; REPLICA; RECORD; IDENTIFY; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; RETRIEVAL; RECORD; ASSOCIATE; CO; ORDINATE; SET; PRESET; DISTANCE; DISCRIMINATE; SPACE; DATA; STORAGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

21/5/10 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012310939 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-117045/ 199910

XRPX Acc No: N99-086633

Resource inspection for mobile communication in intelligent network - involves erasing duplication data, if duplication data and original data stored in data management apparatus are not identical

Patent Assignee: NIPPON TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE CORP (NITE)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10341259	A	19981222	JP 97149016	A	19970606	199910 B
JP 3226158	B2	20011105	JP 97149016	A	19970606	200172

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 97149016 A 19970606

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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JP 10341259	A	7		H04L-012/66	
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JP 3226158	B2	6		H04L-012/24	Previous Publ. patent JP 10341259
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Abstract (Basic): JP 10341259 A

NOVELTY - Original and duplicated data are stored in service data management apparatus (22) connected to a network. When a duplication data comparison demand is transmitted from a particular service data management apparatus, the duplicated data is compared with stored original data. If both data are not identical, the duplicated data is automatically erased. The comparison result is transmitted to other service data management apparatus if the duplication data and the original data are in accord.

USE - For mobile communication in intelligent network.

ADVANTAGE - As duplicated data is erased, service reduction is avoided and floating of resource in data management apparatus is prevented. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows block diagram of service data management system. (22) Service data management apparatus.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: RESOURCE; INSPECT; MOBILE; COMMUNICATE; INTELLIGENCE; NETWORK; ERASE; DUPLICATE; DATA; DUPLICATE; DATA; ORIGINAL; DATA; STORAGE; DATA;

MANAGEMENT; APPARATUS; IDENTICAL
Derwent Class: W01
International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/24; H04L-012/66
International Patent Class (Additional): H04Q-007/34
File Segment: EPI

21/5/14 (Item 12 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

011013259 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-510209/ 199651
XRPX Acc No: N96-430079

File deletion device for file system - has data erasing device which deletes data on specific file registered into deletion file management table, when erasure indication is produced

Patent Assignee: SHARP KK (SHAF)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 8263343	A	19961011	JP 9565855	A	19950324	199651 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9565855 A 19950324

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 8263343	A	12	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 8263343 A

The device includes a deletion file management table (20) in which the data of a file (19) to be deleted are registered. A state decision circuit determines establishment of a state which makes the file written in a memory medium unrecoverable.

The warning data on a command that makes the specific file written in the memory medium unrecoverable are released when the establishment of the state is determined. The data on the specific file registered into the deletion file management table, are erased through a data erasing device (16) when an erasure indication is produced.

ADVANTAGE - Automatically performs data deletion processing which makes specific file written in memory medium unrecoverable. Prevents undesired deletion of data by user. Ensures min. waiting state for other work in deletion processing. Ensures deletion processing in duplication file. Performs deletion processing of specific file on management table since total file capacity on management table exceeds limit value. Ensures recovery of file fault.

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
 (c) 1999 The Gale Group
 File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Jan 31
 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
 File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Jan 31
 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
 File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/Jan 31
 (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
 File 647:cmp Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Jan W3
 (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC
 File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2005/Jan W3
 (c) 2005 IDG Communications
 File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2005/Jan 31
 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2005/Jan W3
 (c) 2005 Reed Business Information Ltd.
 File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
 (c) 1999 Business Wire
 File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
 File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 Business Wire.
 File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Feb 01
 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc

Set	Items	Description
S1	275664	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL- USH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S2	481791	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPIED OR CLONE? ? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK()UP OR SAME OR IDENTICAL OR MATCH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S3	124890	(REGULAR OR RECURRING OR FREQUENT OR SET OR FIXED) (3W) (TIM- E? ? OR PERIOD? ? OR INTERVAL? ?)
S4	13291	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR - PREDESIGNAT? OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR DESIGNAT?)) (3W) (TIME? ? OR PERIOD? ? - OR INTERVAL? ?)
S5	10814	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL- USH???) (10N) (REGULARLY OR PERIODICALLY OR FREQUENTLY)
S6	318	S1(50N)S2(50N)S3:S5
S7	69250	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT?) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR - RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S8	57	S1(50N)S7(50N)S3:S5
S9	37	RD (unique items)
S10	28	S9 NOT PY=2002:2005
S11	5601	S1(7N)AUTOMATIC?
S12	24	S11(50N)S2(50N)S3:S5
S13	14	RD (unique items)
S14	11	S13 NOT S8

10/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02510272 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 75477699 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Shelf filing tips from Esselte. (Industry Trend or Event)
OfficeSolutions, 18, 5, 8
May, 2001
ISSN: 1529-1804 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 260 LINE COUNT: 00024

... 2. Plan the configuration. Numerical systems work well for large volumes of files and can accommodate many **files** without **duplication**. Alphabetical shelf filing works by placing files according to the file name--patients' names in medical records...

...your shelves by filing every available inch of shelf space. Allow enough room to comfortably access each **file**.

5. **Clear** the clutter. Periodically **purge** shelf **files** to keep your system in working order. Create a separate archive filing area for outdated records so...

10/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02421699 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 63536702 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Demystifying SANs and NAS. (Technology Information)
McIntyre, Scott
Enterprise Systems Journal, 15, 7, 33
July, 2000
ISSN: 1053-6566 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2689 LINE COUNT: 00218

... into chunks that the system can handle. Ehrnman finds SyncSort's summarizing function particularly useful because "deduping," **eliminating** **duplicate** **records**, is performed **frequently** during **data** **staging**.

With enactment of Telecommunications Reform, the future promises continued change and fiercer competition. As it plays...

10/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02294502 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54586483 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Workflow Tools Cut Costs for High Quality Care. (Industry Trend or Event)
Latamore, G. Berton
Health Management Technology, 20, 4, 32(1)
May, 1999
ISSN: 1074-4770 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1690 LINE COUNT: 00135

... in the organization or send it to an alternative worker if it is not processed within a **preset** **time** limit.

All of this insures that forms are not lost in someone's in basket or lost at all, since these systems make **duplicates** of all **files** automatically so that it becomes almost impossible to **delete** a **document** from the system. This can impact the cost of care when a patient is in an expensive...

10/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01589124 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13399824 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Leads! contact manager merges files over LAN or ARA connections. (local area network; AppleTalk Remote Access; Endpoint! Marketing Information Systems Inc.'s Leads! 2.5) (Brief Article) (Product Announcement)

Cohen, Raines

MacWEEK, v7, n6, p6(1)

Feb 8, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0892-8118 LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 210 LINE COUNT: 00017

... ACI US' 4th Dimension, builds on the contactreconciliation features in previous versions. Contacts can be merged at **preset times** on a network or remotely using AppleTalk Remote Access.

An integrated calendar shows to-do items and...

...in the calendar is reflected in the database, and vice versa.

Other new features include more-sophisticated **duplicate - record** detection (including phonetic comparisons) and **deletion**, as well as an event manager that can track event histories across multiple leads and accounts.

Leads...

10/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01451039 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11323651 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Salvation utility, custom icons do Windows. (Vitesse Inc.'s Salvation file and disk management utility for Windows) (Now in the Channel: New Product Watch) (Product Announcement)

Computer Shopper, v11, n10, p819(1)

Oct, 1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0886-0556 LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 309 LINE COUNT: 00024

... launch both Win3 and DOS applications. First released for the Apple IIGS, the product helps move, copy, **delete**, rename, or create **files** and subdirectories via File and Disk Utilities windows.

With a mouseclick, users can also find **files** and **file info**, and format, **erase**, **duplicate**, and verify disks.

In addition, Salvation handles text and graphic files (Graphics Viewer and Text Editor), and...

...programs either with one key or mouse click on an icon. Timed Launch runs programs at a **predetermined** date and **time**, while Deferred **Delete** offers **file recovery**.

Screen Saver, Onscreen Clock and Status Info, Custom Icons and Icon Library, and Scroll List are...

10/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01424652 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 10523390 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Minimal space, average linear time **duplicate deletion**. (includes an appendix that analyzes the method) (tutorial)

Teuhola, Jukka; Wegner, Lutz

Communications of the ACM, v34, n3, p62(12)

March, 1991

DOCUMENT TYPE: tutorial ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 5466 LINE COUNT: 00404

TEXT:

MINIMAL SPACE AVERAGE LINEAR TIME DUPLICATE DELETION If a file

contains two or more records with equal keys, all but one of the instance of this record are called **duplicates**. Detecting and **deleting** duplicates is a task that **frequently** reoccurs in data processing. Typical examples are:

10/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01383959 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09661039 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Referral tracking system shows accurate bottom-line assessment. (Denver,
CO's Rose Medical Center; includes related article detailing the system)
Henkel, John
Computers in Healthcare, v11, n12, p23(3)
Dec, 1990
ISSN: 0745-1075 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1663 LINE COUNT: 00135

... of some kind in place, a custom conversion program is written to interface the two systems, thereby **eliminating** the necessity for **duplicate** data entry.

At some **predetermined time**, for example, the 15th of every month, the operator at the clinic simply requests the system to...

...is forwarded to the operator or administrator of the system's back-end software.

Again, at some **predetermined time**, possibly the 20th of every month, the administrator requests ad hoc files/reports to be generated out

...

10/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01373887 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09378093 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Shredders: the cutting edge of loss management. (productivity and profit
advantages and purchasing advice) (buyers guide)
Fernberg, Patricia M.
Modern Office Technology, v35, n9, p68(3)
Sept, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: buyers guide ISSN: 0746-3839 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1653 LINE COUNT: 00131

... nature, which could be misinterpreted easily, or which would be beneficial to competitors should be disposed of **regularly** and with finality by shredding. Shredding **eliminates** the costs of restoring lost **information** resources, such as proprietary sales data, client lists, financial figures, and personnel files; of defending against lawsuits...

...computers are used extensively for information storage and updating, records can be consolidated and unnecessary, outdated, or **duplicate files** can be shredded, ensuring confidentiality, reducing the risk of outdated data being used in error, and freeing...

10/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01685115 Supplier Number: 50210696 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
IBM and StorageTek Achieve Major Milestone: Washington Mutual Bank Accepts
5,000th Enterprise Virtual Disk.
Business Wire, p07300152
July 30, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Article Type: Article
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 922

... and overhead functions to ensure maximum performance and operational efficiency.

Additionally, this virtual architecture enables the advanced **data duplication** facility of SnapShot(TM) software that virtually **eliminates** the costs of **duplicating data**. SnapShot software allows customers to create multiple views of data, rather than physically copy the data itself

...

...to run Year 2000 testing, for example. In addition, SnapShot software is virtually instantaneous, and requires no **set -up time** ensuring enhanced business productivity.

About StorageTek

StorageTek is the preeminent provider of network storage. The company's...

10/3,K/10 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01049029 Supplier Number: 40132912 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Harris/3M Offers High-Speed Copier For A Range of Business Needs

PR Newswire, pN/A

August 7, 1987

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 487

... features assembled in the 6070 include job memory storage for four preprogrammed copying jobs to save valuable **set -up time**, automatic exposure control allowing the production of clear, crisp copies regardless of the original's background color, dual page book copying, margin shift for **documents** to be bound, and edge **erase**.

Adding an optional finisher or finisher/folder to the 6070 completes its **document duplication** and processing capabilities, thus producing stapled sets even including Z folded 11 x 17 copies.

Harris/3M...

10/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04296119 Supplier Number: 46296302

Tossing Junk Out Of Windows

Business Week, p18

April 11, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Abstract

Document Type: Magazine/Journal; General Trade

ABSTRACT:

...by getting rid of unwanted applications as well as helping cut out problems resulting from outdated or **duplicate files**. Cleanup programs search for and **delete** unneeded **files** automatically. The utilities can also hunt through a computer's hard disk for **duplicate files** or parts that do not seem to go with any program and **eliminate** them. The programs allow the user to compress less- **frequently -utilized** applications so they do not take up as much space. A user can decompress such applications...

10/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

12352510 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 62169019 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
PAPER OR PLASTIC?(Industry Trend or Event)
Miller, Shari Missman
OfficeSolutions, 17, 2, 32
Feb, 2000
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 2084 LINE COUNT: 00169

... room in filing cabinets as well as preserving the information. Because scanning capabilities now allow for perfect **duplication of documents**, the stored **data** can be text or images in any format. Additionally, an indexing system enables easy access to information...

...ROM technology may be used for frequent access, Web-based storage and document management is suggested for **frequently accessed or updated information**.

Eliminating the slush pile
According to a November 1997 article in Imaging magazine, Anheuser Busch Employees Credit Union...

10/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

11772295 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58054941 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MANAGEMENT BY PROJECTS - IN ACTION.
Davis, Pete
Strategic Finance, 81, 5, 77
Nov, 1999
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 1271 LINE COUNT: 00114

... gives Provia the ability to manage complex projects that are based on both time and materials plus **fixed fee invoicing**. Redundant, **time-consuming data entry duplication** was also **eliminated**.

Key Benefits: Productively access and manage financial information, helping the company achieve its business objectives. Tightly manage project costs and revenues. **Elimination of repetitive data entry steps** involving separate documentation for invoicing, shipping, and accounting purposes. Rapid access to financial information and...

10/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10980353 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54378549 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The Electronic Freedom Of Information Act:.
Madison, James
Searcher, 7, 4, 35(1)
April, 1999
ISSN: 1070-4795 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 8307 LINE COUNT: 00691

... itself. The EFOIA was intended to make it easier for the public to gain access to government **documents** and to **eliminate duplication of effort** for **frequently requested materials**. They are not there yet! Most agencies and components have created FOIA pages but they...

10/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10159458 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20076979 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Clutter-free computing.
McCune, Jenny C.
Management Review, v86, n8, p42(2)
Sep, 1997
ISSN: 0025-1895 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1641 LINE COUNT: 00125

... question is how often should you back up? It depends on how hard it would be to **replicate** the **information** and how often it changes. Backing up as you complete projects is one method; another is to **set** aside some **time** once a week to prune back your hard drive's contents. At the very least, do it monthly.

Housecleaning

Once everything's backed up, you can really start cleaning. Begin by analyzing **files** and deciding what should be **deleted**, moved off your hard drive onto another storage medium or kept right where it is. Windows' File...

10/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07219564 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15095665 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database replication. (includes related articles on replication alternatives; database synchronization) (Enterprise Computing)
Baum, David
InfoWorld, v16, n14, p55(2)
April 4, 1994
ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2817 LINE COUNT: 00229

... sites at scheduled intervals.

Database replication falls in the middle of these two extremes. For example, some **replication** engines allow **data** to be updated to remote sites at **regular intervals** -- hourly, say -- or in response to events triggered by database updates. This provides more up-to-date **information** at the remote sites and **eliminates** the need to stage overnight **data** dumps.

Other **replication** technologies operate continuously, using a store-and-forward mechanism to update secondary databases with **primary data** whenever updates occur.

Replicating the **data** on a local server enables decision-support applications to run against their own copy of the data...

10/3,K/17 (Item 6 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06205321 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13617264 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
'Front-end' systems rescue plan sponsors from 401(k) administration burdens. (401 k software programs) (Employee Benefits)
Chapman, William E., II
Pension World, v28, n10, p32(2)
Oct, 1992
ISSN: 0098-1753 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1115 LINE COUNT: 00091

... of initial eligibility. Customized enrollment forms can be created and delivered to the plan sponsor at a **preset interval** before the eligibility date. These forms can be partially completed with employee specific information and in some instances will include benefit accumulation illustrations.

The real power of front-end systems is in the **elimination** of **duplicate data** entry and the timeliness of transactions. By going to an

on line approach, mailing and handling delays...

10/3,K/18 (Item 7 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04872644 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09095196 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The estimator's facilities - part 2. (column)
Silver, Gerald A.
Graphic Arts Monthly, v62, n11, p126(1)
Nov, 1990
DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 1047-9325 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 912 LINE COUNT: 00071

... a mail confirmation sent to the customer as well.
A procedure should be set up to maintain **duplicates** of these **records**. Once the customer has ordered the job, or the record has become outdated, it should be relocated from the estimator's office and placed in an interim storage area. **Periodically**, records kept in this area should be **purged** and discarded.

2. File old job tickets, purchase orders, invoices, etc., in a systematic way. These can be valuable when figuring...

10/3,K/19 (Item 8 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02473979 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 03853759 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Designing, analyzing industrial exhaust ventilation systems. (Industrial Exhaust Ventilation System Duct Sizing and Balancing program) (column)
Katzel, Jeanine
Plant Engineering, v39, p88(2)
July 11, 1985
DOCUMENT TYPE: column ISSN: 0032-082X LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 716 LINE COUNT: 00058

... often cumbersome menus and screens. The user is given the opportunity to verify and modify data at **regular intervals**. A special utilities option permits **files** to be copied, **duplicated**, expanded, compressed, and **deleted**, and **data** to be changed. A user's manual containing a tutorial and explanations of data entry routines and...

10/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02424831 116358048
The relationship between team and organisational learning
Bennett, Janette
International Journal of Health Care Quality Assurance v14n1 PP: 14 2001
ISSN: 0952-6862 JRNL CODE: HCA
WORD COUNT: 5041

...TEXT: not currently perceive it as their responsibility. The clinicians had not realised that inattention to "administrative" detail **frequently** led to **duplicate records**. Clinical **information** becomes split **clearly** **impeding** patient care, a situation incongruous with professional ethos. The clinicians within the team were obviously forced...

10/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02371483 116350467

From cards to clumps: a look at developments in the world of union catalogues

Gould, Sara

Interlending & Document Supply v27n3 PP: 116-121 1999

ISSN: 0264-1615 JRNL CODE: ILDS

WORD COUNT: 3522

...TEXT: be said to be the online catalogue. In such a catalogue holdings data are submitted electronically at **regular intervals** by all the contributing libraries, some **elimination of duplicate records** is carried out, and the resulting database is made available to each of the participating libraries.

The...

10/3,K/22 (Item 3 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02243593 84987210

Exploring the relationship between information technology, infrastructure and business process re-engineering

Bhatt, Ganesh D

Business Process Management Journal v6n2 PP: 139 2000

ISSN: 1463-7154 JRNL CODE: BPMT

WORD COUNT: 9057

...TEXT: of data are updated at different times (reverse coding).

ID4. Data storage requirements could be reduced by **eliminating duplicate data** in separate applications (reverse coding).

ID5. Definition of key data elements (e.g.,customer, order no., vendor... processes in the business.

PI4. Work processes in the business are designed to be defect-free to **eliminate** unexpected human errors.

PI6. Process improvement standards are raised **periodically** .

PI7. Redesign in work processes are implemented after through testing.

PI8. New work processes that are introduced...

10/3,K/23 (Item 4 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01959184 46586265

Managing by projects

Lerouge, Cynthia; Davis, Pete

Strategic Finance v81n5 PP: 68-80 Nov 1999

JRNL CODE: NAA

WORD COUNT: 4586

...TEXT: gives Provia the ability to manage complex projects that are based on both time and materials plus **fixed** fee invoicing. Redundant, **time-consuming** data entry **duplication** was also **eliminated** .

Key Benefits; Productively access and manage financial information, helping the company achieve its business objectives. Tightly manage project costs and revenues. **Elimination** of repetitive data entry steps involving separate documentation for invoicing, shipping, and accounting purposes. Rapid access to financial information and...

10/3,K/24 (Item 5 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01295126 99-44522

Database replication explained

Watterson, Karen

Datamation v42n15 PP: 62-68 Sep 1996

ISSN: 0011-6963 JRNLD CODE: DAT

...ABSTRACT: essential. In asynchronous replication, updates, inserts, and deletes are tracked and shared with other systems either at **set intervals** or when any of a number of predefined events occur.

Bidirectional replication was popularized by Lotus. In Lotus Notes, a replicator program bidirectionally adds, **deletes**, or updates **documents** among all the replicas based on timestamps. The following features should be considered when creating a checklist for replication tools: 1. bidirectional **replication**, 2. heterogeneous **data** source and target support, 3. support for native multithreading, 4. support for engine-based and stand-alone replication processes, 5. the ability to **replicate** complex **data** types, 6. a good administration package, and 7. Internet-assisted replication. ...

10/3,K/25 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00642721 92-57661

"Front-End" Systems Rescue Plan Sponsors from 401(k) Administration Burdens

Chapman, William E., II

Pension World v28n10 PP: 32, 35 Oct 1992

ISSN: 0098-1753 JRNLD CODE: PWN

WORD COUNT: 1012

...TEXT: of initial eligibility. Customized enrollment forms can be created and delivered to the plan sponsor at a **preset interval** before the eligibility date. These forms can be partially completed with employee specific information and in some instances will include benefit accumulation illustrations.

The real power of front-end systems is in the **elimination of duplicate data** entry and the timeliness of transactions. By going to an on line approach, mailing and handling delays...

10/3,K/26 (Item 7 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00565398 91-39752

Computers Track High-Potential Managers

Rocco, Jerry

HRMagazine v36n8 PP: 66-68 Aug 1991

ISSN: 1047-3149 JRNLD CODE: PAD

WORD COUNT: 2008

...TEXT: contain many similar data fields, a mechanized data transfer of the top tier of LCP participants is **periodically** performed. This process **eliminates** the need for **duplicate data** entry, ensures **data** consistency and provides the succession planning process with current information on possible candidates.

Security categories. Privacy and...

10/3,K/27 (Item 8 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
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00438342 89-10129

Conducting a Comparative Merge/Purge -- Part 2: Test Implementation

Taybi, Paul; Frankel, Judy

Catalog Age v6n2 PP: 93-95 Feb 1989

ISSN: 0740-3119 JRNLD CODE: CTA

...ABSTRACT: merge-purge costs and resulting net savings. Analysis of several tests indicates that the least expensive merge- purges **frequently** miss many **duplicate records** and identify many unique **records** as **duplicates**. It is concluded that the lower the overall cost of the merge-purge, the lower the quantity...

10/3,K/28 (Item 9 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00124669 80-18706

From WP to Phototypesetting in One Versatile System

Anonymous

Modern Office & Data Management v19n1 PP: 40 Feb 1980

ISSN: 0311-7731 JRNLD CODE: MOM

...ABSTRACT: data and word processing applications. The IIS provides a powerful, cost effective, and convenient means for controlling **data** and increasing productivity by **eliminating** the **duplication** of **data** which **frequently** occurs when separate computer and word processing systems are used in one environment.

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 (c) 2004 The HW Wilson Co.
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S2	156622	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPIED OR CLONE? ? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK()UP OR SAME OR IDENTICAL OR MATCH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
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S6	6	S1 AND S2 AND S3:S5
S7	386	AUTOMATIC? (7N) S1
S8	22	S7 AND S2
S9	28	S6 OR S8
S10	18	RD (unique items)
S11	14	S10 NOT PY=2002:2005

01300601 ORDER NO: AAD93-21763

COOPERATIVE OBJECT CONSTRUCTION IN A MULTI-DATABASE MULTI-SOURCE DATA ENVIRONMENT

Author: CHOE, MYONG KIM

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1993

Corporate Source/Institution: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (0254)

Adviser: WILLIAM GROSKY

Source: VOLUME 54/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 1490. 168 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0454

In most manufacturing environments, managerial decision-making is goal-directed. When a management has a goal to satisfy in terms of certain objects of manufacture, it needs to monitor the progress of its objects with respect to a given goal. The main objective of this research is to design a model by which a semantic distance between a goal and a current state of objects can be computed. The semantic distance is referred to as an offset, and the offset measure is asymmetrical. An offset tells management how well jobs are going.

When the current state of **objects** and/or the goal are **clearly** known, e.g., the weight of the item equals to 4.5 pounds (current state of an item) or the item must weigh 3 pounds (the goal), then the offset becomes 1.5 pounds and its computation is straightforward and symmetrical. However, the environment is at best uncertain or turbulent, and problems are unstructured, fuzzy and difficult to formulate. Particularly, from the viewpoint of database management, in most manufacturing environments, **data** concerning the **same** real-world **object** are scattered over multiple heterogeneous databases and can be updated by many sources. This is referred to as a multidatabase multisource (MDMS) data environment. In such an environment, often it may not be possible to represent the true state of an **object** in a **clear** and precise fashion at all, and it becomes not realistic to expect all those **data** values and goals to be **clearly** known at all times.

In our model all data values are numeric and complex. Complex numeric data values are defined by two concepts, precision/imprecision and certainty/uncertainty. In other words, each data value is viewed as a fuzzy interval, since it can represent all possible aspects of a numeric value using various degrees of certainty and precision on two axes. We propose a generalized offset computation model which can (1) handle complex data values and complex goals, (2) generates a complex offset, and (3) defuzzifies a complex offset into a meaningful satisfaction index on the scale of (0, 1).

The offset computation enable us to obtain solutions to following questions: (1) How well jobs are going in terms of a **set** of goals at **time** t ? (2) How can we determine one value for each object in a MDMS data environment? (3) How do we optimize manufacture of objects? How can we satisfy goals faster with minimum resources? Which object is the most worth investing resources into?

To answer the second question, two methods (the offset method and the absolute optimal state (AOS) method) have been presented. The basic idea is to consider a current optimal state (a set of values which most satisfy goals) as a true state of objects. For the third question, recommendation on future investment of resources is generated according to the AOS and current optimal state. The generalized offset computation model uses the fuzzy set theory.

11/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource

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PRODUCT NAMES: Library Automation (830221); Privacy (838136)

TITLE: Protecting Personal Information

AUTHOR: Breeding, Marshall

SOURCE: Computers in Libraries, v24 n4 p22(3) Apr 2004

ISSN: 1041-7915

HOME PAGE: <http://www.infotoday.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

As automated library systems gather more information about library patrons, systems librarians need to configure their systems to protect the privacy of their patrons. When credit cards begin to be used to pay fines, libraries will need to address the financial risks associated with obtaining credit card information. Libraries that use Social Security numbers for identification will also need to configure the system to protect this critical piece of personal information. Systems should purge information that is not necessary, as well as **purge** copies of the **information** that are **automatically duplicated** in various **documents** whenever a transaction is initiated. Sensitive data should be encrypted when it passes through the network to avoid the chance for abusers to access that information. Virtual Private Networks are a good solution to eliminate eavesdropping because they offer an end-to-end encrypted channel that prevents hackers and others who do not have the required security credentials from viewing data. Web-based catalogs should be secured by using Secure Sockets Layer to authenticate identity and to further encrypt data delivered across the Internet.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)

DESCRIPTORS: Circulation Management; Libraries; Library Automation;

Privacy

REVISION DATE: 20040530

11/5/14 (Item 2 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource

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00119547 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: @Backup (686603); Internet FileZone (771643); Connected Network Backup (665606); DataSaver (773638); Click-n-Go Office (773646)

TITLE: Online Backup Heats Up

AUTHOR: Weinberg, Neal

SOURCE: Network World, v16 n28 p47(2) Jul 12, 1999

ISSN: 0887-7661

HOME PAGE: <http://www.nwfusion.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Services such as @Backup, Internet FileZone from Atrieva, Connected Online Backup now Connected Network Backup from Connected, DataSaver, and StoragePoint's Click-n-Go Office are offering online services and quick file storage and retrieval that are targeted at individuals or small business, but users at large corporations are starting to put files on these sites as well. They are being used for their speed and convenience by workers who want to work on files at home after a regular workday, and by users who want to share **files** with clients. As a **backup** service, they provide a safety net for files that could be damaged, as a fire did to one user's **files**, or inadvertently **erased**. Usually, an end-user downloads special software that automatically backs up files over the Internet at a **predetermined time**. The software recognizes files that have been changed

and those that have not, and only the changed files are sent, which saves time and bandwidth. Knowing that customers' greatest fear is security risks, vendors emphasize their use of 56-bit encryption, RAID storage, redundant servers, and other tools.

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Jan W03

(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20050127, UT=20050120

(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	89896	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL- USH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S2	213849	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT? OR COPIED OR CLONE? ? OR BACKUP? ? OR BACK()UP OR SAME OR IDENTICAL OR MATCH???) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S3	84127	(REGULAR OR RECURRING OR FREQUENT OR SET OR FIXED) (3W) (TIM- E? ? OR PERIOD? ? OR INTERVAL? ?)
S4	120322	(PREDETERMIN? OR PRESET? OR PREESTABLISH? OR PREDEFIN? OR - PREDESIGNAT? OR (PREVIOUSLY OR PRE) () (DETERMIN? OR SET???? OR ESTABLISH? OR DEFIN? OR DESIGNAT?)) (3W) (TIME? ? OR PERIOD? ? - OR INTERVAL? ?)
S5	5802	(DELET? OR ERAS??? OR PURG? OR ELIMINAT? OR CLEAR??? OR FL- USH???) (10N) (REGULARLY OR PERIODICALLY OR FREQUENTLY)
S6	405	S1(50N)S2(50N)S3:S5
S7	201	S6 AND IC=G06F
S8	1518	AUTOMATIC? (7N)S1
S9	36	S8(50N)S2(50N)S3:S5
S10	14762	(REPLICAT? OR DUPLICAT?) (5N) (DOCUMENT? ? OR ARTICLE? ? OR - RECORD? ? OR OBJECT? ? OR CONTENT? ? OR DATA? ? OR INFORMATION OR FILE? ?)
S11	54	S1(50N)S10(50N)S3:S5
S12	84	S9 OR S11
S13	61	S12 AND IC=G06F
S14	40	S13 AND AC=US/PR
S15	37	S14 AND AY=(1970:2001)/PR
S16	46	S13 AND PY=1970:2001
S17	51	S15:S16

17/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01287281

A METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PUBLICATION AND REVISION OF HIERARCHICALLY
ORGANIZED SETS OF STATIC INTRANET AND INTERNET WEB PAGES
VERFAHREN UND SYSTEM FÜR DIE PUBLIKATION UND REVISION VON HIERARCHISCH
ORGANISIERTEN SATZEN VON STATISCHEN INTRANET- UND INTERNET-SEITEN
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME POUR PUBLIER ET REVISER DES ENSEMBLES HIERARCHIQUEMENT
ORGANISES DE PAGES WEB INTRANET ET INTERNET STATIQUES

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Netspinner Solutions AS, (4961870), Waldemar Thranes gate 23A, 0171 Oslo,
(NO), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

GAUTESTAD, Arild, O., Schoenings gate 27, N-0362 Oslo, (NO)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Winter, Brandl & Partner (100055), Patent- und Rechtsanwaltskanzlei
Alois-Steinecker-Strasse 22, 85354 Freising, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1218843 A2 020703 (Basic)
EP 1218843 B1 041215
WO 2001025986 010412

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000968165 001002; WO 2000IB1520 001002

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 409898 991001

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60 ; G06F-017/27 ; G06F-017/30

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200451	2427
CLAIMS B	(German)	200451	2815
CLAIMS B	(French)	200451	3028
SPEC B	(English)	200451	9810
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			18080
Total word count - documents A + B			18080

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60 ...

... G06F-017/27 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION of item categories are accessible in response to a user
request, for example, a mouse-click command.

Files are periodically copied, replaced and deleted on a remote
server (automatically or on request) in accordance with a log file that
includes a list of all item descriptions...

...deleted on a local machine since the last update event on the remote
server, so that an identical copy of the local document file
structure for the given hierarchical levels is maintained at an external
server. Specially formatted text files containing summary data can be
copied to a local or external network server to offer an open-ended
export function of data to...

17/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01267741

System and method for purging database update image files after completion
of associated transactions.

System und Methode für das Löschen von Datenbank-Aktualisierungsbilddateien

nach Abschluss der dazugehorigen Transaktionen
Systeme et methode pour purger la base de donnees de fichiers de mise a
jour d'images a la fin des transactions associees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Compaq Computer Corporation, (687792), 20555 S.H. 249, Houston Texas
77070, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:
Mosher, Malcolm, 14651 Golf Links Drive, Los Gatos, California, (US)
Whitworth. P., Simon, 3945 Bucknall Road, Campbell, California, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Brunner, Michael John (28871), GILL JENNINGS & EVERY, Broadgate House, 7
Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LH, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1093055 A2 010418 (Basic)
EP 1093055 A3 020403

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000309068 001016;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 418425 991014

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 243

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200116	2887
SPEC A	(English)	200116	16523
Total word count - document A			19410
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			19410

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14

...SPECIFICATION Image Trail context records 271 on a nonvolatile (disk) storage device 172 (see Figs. 7A and 7B).

Purger Process - Overview

The Purger process periodically deletes image trail files that are not needed, even in the event of a takeover. Because the updaters apply audit to the backup database even for transactions whose outcome is unknown, the Purger only deletes image trail files all of whose audit records correspond to transactions whose outcome is known to the backup system.

Updater...

...image records to the corresponding backup volume 126 on the backup computer system 122 so as to replicate the audit protected files on that volume. Audit image records associated with both committed and aborted transactions on the primary system...

17/3,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00845846

File server load distribution system and method
System und Verfahren zur Lastverteilung eines Datei-Servers
Systeme et methode pour repartir la charge d'un serveur de fichiers
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MITSUBISHI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (208580), 2-3, Marunouchi 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:
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Munaka, Tatsushi, c/o Mitsubishi Denki K.K., 2-3, Marunouchi 2-chome,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, (JP)

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(DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 782072 A1 970702 (Basic)
EP 782072 B1 020213

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96118691 961121;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95338806 951226

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 1074913 (EP 2000118688)
EP 1054323 (EP 2000118690)
EP 1054324 (EP 2000118691)
EP 1152337 (EP 2001115163)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46 ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 102

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	1097
CLAIMS B	(English)	200207	701
CLAIMS B	(German)	200207	566
CLAIMS B	(French)	200207	849
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	6894
SPEC B	(English)	200207	6169
Total word count - document A			7992
Total word count - document B			8285
Total word count - documents A + B			16277

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-009/46 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION are therefore distributed.

In addition, the used disk capacities of the video servers are averaged by copying **frequently** requested video files to other servers and **deleting** unused video files from the servers and moving them to an archival library server.

Further, as a video **file** is **copied** to another video server when the transmission requests for the video file are frequent, the maximum transmission...

...frequency is reduced, the labor required for system management can be reduced.

As a result of the **automatic** copying and **deletion** of video **files**, copies of a video file that is **frequently** used is increased, and accordingly, the transmission count for the video file in the system is increased. On the other hand, since the video files that are less **frequently** used are automatically **deleted**, the transmission counts for the video files in the system are reduced. Therefore, since the number of ...

...SPECIFICATION although, at step S105 and S106, it is taken into consideration that all the transmissions for the **same** video **file** should not be allocated to a specific video server, a transmission load may be distributed without such...

...are therefore distributed.

In addition, the used disk capacities of the video servers are averaged by copying **frequently** requested video files to other servers and **deleting** unused video files from the servers and moving them to an archival library server.

Further, as a video **file** is **copied** to another video server when the transmission requests for the video file are frequent, the maximum transmission...

...frequency is reduced, the labor required for system management can be reduced.

As a result of the **automatic** copying and **deletion** of video **files** , copies of a video file that is **frequently** used is increased, and accordingly, the transmission count for the video file in the system is increased. On the other hand, since the video files that are less **frequently** used are automatically **deleted** , the transmission

17/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00836571

Virtual file management system
Virtuelles Dateienverwaltungssystem
Systeme de gestion de fichiers virtuels

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (216885), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka 571, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT;NL)

INVENTOR:

Enoki, Nobuyuki, 2-303, Myokenzaka 6-chome, Katano-shi, Osaka 576, (JP)
Miyazaki, Masaya, 6-14, Asahigaoka 1-chome, Ikeda-shi, Osaka 563, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721)
, Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 774723 A2 970521 (Basic)
EP 774723 A3 980722

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96118528 961119;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 95301798 951120; JP 9698775 960419; JP 96255627
960927

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT; NL

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 277

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	3657
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	17652
Total word count - document A			21309
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			21309

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION duplicate data to is not limited to one.

Further, in step S1204 illustrating the operation of the **duplication** management section 1102, the **contents** of the file access table 3106 were all initialized to 0 in the above example; alternatively, the...

...1102 of the 11th embodiment, that is, the function of creating copies of real data for a **frequently** accessed virtual file identifier, but also, the function of **deleting** copies of real **data** if multiple copies of the real data are managed in the system though its virtual file identifier...

...access table and the server access count updating section, and the server access table is checked at **predetermined intervals of time** by using the timer and the server move management section, to find a server where accesses are...

...file access table and the file access count updating section, the file access table is checked at **predetermined intervals of time** by using the timer and the **duplication** management section, and copies of **files** with high frequencies of access are stored on multiple server computers.

This achieves a system that can...

...is provided instead of the duplication management section of the 11th embodiment, it is made possible to **delete** copies of a **file** that was previously **frequently** accessed but is currently infrequently accessed. This, in addition to the effect achieved in the 11th embodiment...

17/3, K/15 (Item 15 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00471912

Apparatus and method for processing replicated data in a distributed processing system
Vorrichtung und Verfahren zur Verarbeitung replizierter Daten in einem verteilten Datenverarbeitungssystem
Dispositif et methode de traitement de donnees dupliquees dans un systeme de traitement distribue

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

HITACHI, LTD., (204144), 6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;GB)

INVENTOR:

Orimo, Masayuki, 1-1-510, Hakusan-5-chome, Asao-ku, Kawasaki-shi, (JP)
Mori, Kinji, 15-8, Kanai-1-chome, Machida-shi, (JP)
Hirasawa, Shigeki, 320-1-301, Ozenji, Asao-ku, Kawasaki-shi, (JP)
Fujise, Hiroshi, 553-1-L-808, Shinanicho, Totsuka-ku, Yokohama-shi, (JP)
Takeuchi, Masuyuki, Shiroyama 7-102, 4589, Oba, Fujisawa-shi, (JP)
Suzuki, Hitoshi, 26, Kitahonjigaharacho-1-chome, Owariashi-shi, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Strehl Schubel-Hopf & Partner (100941), Maximilianstrasse 54, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 482582 A2 920429 (Basic)
EP 482582 A3 940420
EP 482582 B1 980819

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91117995 911022;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 90283777 901022

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/16 ; G06F-011/00 ; G06F-011/14

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 140

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9834	782
CLAIMS B	(German)	9834	734
CLAIMS B	(French)	9834	904
SPEC B	(English)	9834	11576
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			13996
Total word count - documents A + B			13996

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/16 ...

... G06F-011/00 ...
... G06F-011/14

...SPECIFICATION disappears, the processor which has generated the access request executes the second retry processing with an arbitrary **preset** time shift.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention, a replicated data processing method...

...retry processing on the basis of a check result on matching among all response data fed from **replicated files** and collected within an arbitrarily **preset** time period.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention, a **replicated data** processing method for distributed processing system

defined in the aspect (7) may provide that if all of response data from replicated files cannot be collected within an arbitrarily preset time period, the processor which has generated the access request performs a fault or failure processing for checking matching among response data collected within a **preset time period** and performs the matching check, the first retry processing and the second retry processing after the fault processing.

In accordance with a further embodiment of the present invention, a **replicated data** processing method for distributed processing system defined in the aspect (4) may provide that as the first...

...of a read command in case the access request is the read command at the time of **file** updating, issues an **erase** command for **deleting** a **record** added by an addition command in case the access request is the addition command, and issues a...

17/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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01028491 **Image available**
APPLIANCE FOR MANAGEMENT OF DATA REPLICATION

DISPOSITIF DE GESTION DES DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

STORAGE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, Timothy R. Schulte, One StorageTek Drive, MS-4309, Louisville, CO 80028-4309, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

MARTIN Marcia R, 3067 Stevens Circle South, Erie, CO 80516, US,

Legal Representative:

SCHULTE Timothy R (agent), Storage Technology Corporation, One StorageTek Drive, MS-4309, Louisville, CO 80028-4309, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200358449 A2-A3 20030717 (WO 0358449)

Application: WO 2002US41638 20021226 (PCT/WO US0241638)

Priority Application: US 200134305 20011228

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

JP

(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9757

Main International Patent Class: G06F-011/20

International Patent Class: G06F-011/14

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... systems place a heavy computational burden on the primary (host) computer system. What is needed is a **data replication** system that **eliminates** the backup window, is fast, and makes more efficient use of storage space, without placing a heavy technologies for **replicating** **data** written to a primary storage system.

The data management appliance is a random-access storage system that at the logical block level **replicates** the **contents** of a primary storage system over time.. A mirror-in-the-middle (MIM) included in the data management appliance is used to record an exact copy of the primary storage system at some **fixed** point'in time .

Atomic write events are recorded in a 'forward journal" by the appliance immediately, so that.

applications are...

17/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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01008726 **Image available**
A HEALTHCARE SYSTEM AND USER INTERFACE FOR CONSOLIDATING PATIENT RELATED INFORMATION FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES
SYSTEME DE SANTE ET INTERFACE UTILISATEUR PERMETTANT DE CONSOLIDER DES INFORMATIONS DE PATIENT PROVENANT DE SOURCES DIFFERENTES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
SIEMENS MEDICAL SOLUTIONS HEALTH SERVICES CORPORATION, 51 Valley Stream Parkway, Malvern, PA 19355, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
MAUGHAN Rex Wendell, 5926 South Normandy Oaks Circle, Murray, UT 84123, US,
JACOBSEN Jeffry Brent, 1465 East 1425 North, Logan, UT 84321, US,
Legal Representative:
BURKE Alexander J (et al) (agent), Siemens Corporation, Intellectual Property Dept., 186 Wood Avenue South, Iselin, NJ 08830, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200338731 A2-A3 20030508 (WO 0338731)
Application: WO 2002US34884 20021030 (PCT/WO US02034884)
Priority Application: US 2001335976 20011031; US 2002282644 20021029
Designated States:
(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

CA JP
(EP) AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE SK TR
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 10992

Main International Patent Class: G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... to wait for the replies from the healthcare sources 16 that have not been received within the **predetermined period of time**.
At step 409, the server device 14 consolidates the replies received from each of the ...term "consolidate" generally means to combine the various replies, and may include, without limitation, sorting, manipulating, formatting, **purging duplicate data**, merging,
18 and organizing the information. Hence, the server device 14 combines the received information in a...

17/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00893352 **Image available**
PERSISTENT DATA STORAGE FOR CLIENT COMPUTER SOFTWARE PROGRAMS
STOCKAGE PERSISTANT DE DONNEES POUR PROGRAMMES INFORMATIQUES CLIENTS
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
CURL CORPORATION, 8th floor, 400 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA 02138, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)
Inventor(s):
HARRISON Benjamin R, 7 Albion Terrace #2, Somerville, MA 02144, US,
KRANZ David A, 115 High Haith Road, Arlington, MA 02476, US,
MAZER Murray S, 56 Robbins Road, Arlington, MA 02476, US,
MICHAYLOV Spiro, 47 Oak Hill Drive, Arlington, MA 02474, US,

SOEDER Carl A, 1 Curtis Point Road, Beverly, MA 01915, US,
Legal Representative:
SMITH James M (et al) (agent), Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds, P.C.,
Two Militia Drive, Lexington, MA 02421, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200227489 A2-A3 20020404 (WO 0227489)
Application: WO 2001US29888 20010925 (PCT/WO US0129888)
Priority Application: US 2000672713 20000928

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK
SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 8588

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... data stored in the data repository is
shared among a plurality of computer software programs using the **same**
persistent **data** identifier.
30 The ...in the persistent data
identifier.

33 The processor of Claim 20 further comprising:
a duration parameter to **automatically delete** the data upon the
expiration of a **predefined** time limit.

34 The processor of Claim 20 wherein:
the data is defined as any serializable data type...

17/3,K/20 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00885047 **Image available**

TEMPORARY DIRECTORY MANAGEMENT
GESTION DE REPERTOIRE TEMPORAIRE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Priority Application: US 2000651184 20000830

Designated States:

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
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Publication Language: English

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Fulltext Word Count: 5268

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

English Abstract

...in a temporary directory which is accessible by the requesting application. The interface module further generates or **duplicates data file** names corresponding to each data file. The data file names are sent to a clean module where...

...The clean module further includes a delete module which reviews the time stamps to determine if a **preestablished time** delay has passed. Upon passage of the time delay, the delete module generates a **delete** command to remove the corresponding **data** file from the temporary directory.

17/3, K/22 (Item 6 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00829951 **Image available**

METHOD AND SYSTEM TO NORMALIZE TRANSACTION DATA PERTAINING TO ACCESSES TO A SERVICE PROVIDED VIA A PLURALITY OF SERVICE PROVIDERS
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE NORMALISATION DE DONNEES DE TRANSACTIONS RELATIVES A DES ACCES A UN SERVICE FOURNI PAR UNE PLURALITE DE FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Priority Application: US 2000185180 20000225; US 2001791968 20010221

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AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

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Patent: ... 20010830
Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Publication Year: 2001

Detailed Description

... authorization servers); and
5. Call records that indicate a common customer and provider.

At block 204, a **duplicate** detection function identifies **duplicate** accounting records, and **eliminates** them from further processing. Such **duplicate records** may be included within the raw CDR table 170 as network authorization servers (NAS's) 15 may resend accounting records if the response from a destination is not received within a **predetermined time interval**.

At block 206, a transaction normalization function is performed, followed by a transaction summarization function at block...

17/3, K/25 (Item 9 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00809320 **Image available**

SCALABLE STORAGE ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE DE STOCKAGE EVOLUTIVE

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TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

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Detailed Description
Publication Year: 2001

Detailed Description

... system already contains, at minimum, two copies of a file at any given time. When a user **deletes** a **file**, its **duplicate** can still be stored on the secondary media and will only be deleted after a **predefined** and configurable **period** of time or by explicit user request. A record of this file can still be I 0...